The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,153.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	,, 72 0
For half-year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
including postage	,, 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
including postage	,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
including postage	,, 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2 A.s. per

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2 ,, ,,

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Penang," 800 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, at noon.

Feb.		Feb.
Leave Bombay 16	Leave Galle	24
,, Ratnagherry 17	,, Negapatam	26
,, Vingorla 17	,, Pondicherry	27
,, Carwar 18		Mar.
,, Mangalore 19	,, Madras	3
,, Cannanore 20	,, Coconada	3
,, Calicut 20	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Beypore 20	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Cochin 21	,, Gopalpore	5
,, Tuticorin 22	,, False Point	6
,, Colombo 23	Arrives Calcutta	7

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

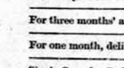
N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates abovegiven.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up. Feb.	Feb.	Down.	Feb.	Mar.
Leave Bombay	8 & 22	Leave Bussorah	26	& 12
,, Kurrachee	12	26	,, Fao	28	12
,, Gundur	13	27	,, Bushire	28	14
	Mar.			Mar.	
,, Muscat	16	2	,, Linga	4	16
,, Bunder Abbas..	18	4	,, Bunder Abbas..	4	18
,, Linga	19	5	,, Muscat	6	20
,, Bushire	22	8	,, Guadur	8	22
,, Fao	23	9	,, Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	24	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR ENGLAND via HAVRE.

(To sail about end of March.)

THE new A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "Talisman," 1,300 tons register, W. Bartlett, R. N. R., Commander. This Ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Bartlett, or to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay, 8th February 1869. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having a greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

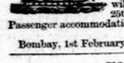
FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Clyde Built Iron Clipper ship "British Viceroy," (1,472 tons register, A 1 for for 20 years,) Peterson, Master, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 25th February. This vessel has superior Passenger accommodation. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail about the 20th of February.



THE Ship "Hartfield," 814 tons Register, Captain Sorine, having capital accommodation for passengers, will be despatched as above. For freight or passage apply to EINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th February 1869.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS, &c.—The Steam Yacht "Reform" will leave the Apollo Bunder every Saturday afternoon, until further notice, at quarter past 4 for the conveyance of Passengers and others to and from the outgoing P. & O. Mail Steamer, returning from the latter at 5 P.M.

Fare.—One Rupee each way. No heavy Luggage can be carried.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Prince Oscar," Captain Long, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Capt ain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.), Agents Ship "Prince Oscar."

Bombay, 6th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Ophelia," from Liverpool, are requested to send their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our counter-signature and to pay their freight to us; also to despatch Boats at once to take delivery of their Cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand.

Captain Stickland will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co., Agents for Captain Stickland.

NOTICES.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

W. V. WRIGHT and Co.'s

PURE COAL-TAR SOAP,

Registered as

SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

This Soap is compounded from our "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals, is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluvia of house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them in which the soap has been used for washing.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the "Sabo Carbonis Detergens" does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali, and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the "Lancet" Dec. 22, 1866:—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the Liquor Carbonis Detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as foetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap; Messrs. W. V. Wright and Co., London, are the manufacturers." See also "Medical Times and Gazette," Jan. 19, 1867; "British Medical Journal," Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists,

And wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,

Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists, Southwark Street, London, S.E.

Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.

Established 1937.

Messrs. W. V. Wright & Co. will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharamaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their special manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. { Exclusive of
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. { Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

PER OVERLAND.

		Rs. a.
HATS.	The most recent fashion	7 8
	Black and Drab Felt	
HATS.	Lincoln and Bennett	
	Black Silk Velvet	16 0
HATS.	Ellwood and Sons'	
	Black Silk	14 0
	Drab Felt	10 0
HELMETS.	Ellwood and Sons'	18 0
	Sun Hats	10 0
LADIES'	Kid Gloves	2 8
	French Cambric for Morning Dresses.	
	The most recent patterns ..... Rs. 1 per Yard.	

Apollo House BADHAM & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The "Bombay Gazette" Overland Summary is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events. Rs. as.

Annual Subscription	12 0
Single Copy	0 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY of TRADE.

Published once a Fortnight.

It contains a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Price Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication; and a specially written fortnightly Report on the Bombay Market. Rs. as.

Annual Subscription in advance	10 0
Single Copy	0 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

REMOVAL of OFFICE.

BELL, VENTZ & LUCIUS,

5, Hornby Row.

THE WILSON TESTIMONIAL.

A Meeting of the General Committee will take place on the 13th instant (this day) in the Town Hall at 5 P.M. Members are requested to attend.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 13th February 1869.

NOTICE.—BASS & Co.'s BEER in WOOD.—Orders can be registered at the Office of the undersigned for last October's Brew, expected to arrive about the end of March.

LYON & Co.

Bombay, 11th February 1869.

FOR SALE—

One Superior Chronometer, by Barrand.
One do. do. Bliss and Crighton.

Apply to PALONJEE FRAMJEE DUBASH,

No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 12th February 1869.

THE PROVINCIAL and DISTRICT GRAND MASTERS have granted dispensations to the Brethren working under their Banners to appear in their Masonic Costumes at the Performance of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club, at the Grant Road Theatre, to-night.

TO LET—LOCKSLEY HALL.—A spacious and airy Bungalow at Bellasis Road, suitable for a large Family, with commodious Stabling, Godowns, Cook and Out-Houses attached. For Rent apply at the Office of the undersigned, 6, Rampart Row, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICE.—Just landed, ex "North," a batch of Guinness' extra Foreign Stout, bottled by E. & I. Burke, Dublin. Bottles furnished with the new Patent Capsule.

Quarts	Rs. 6 per doz.
Pints	,, 3-12 ,,

HOWARD BROTHERS,

Sole Agents in India for Messrs. E. & I. Burke.

Bombay, 12th February 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Contract for the levy of Duties on Imports and Exports of all sorts and description, for the year 1869-70, *i. e.* from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870, will be given by public competition on the 15th March 1869 at 2 P.M., at the Office of the Assistant Magistrate and President Municipality, Sholapoor.

Any one desirous of taking this Contract should be in attendance there on the day and at the time indicated.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to the Secretary Sholapoor Municipality.

APPAJEE ROWJEE,
Chairman M. M. C.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Sholapoor, 10th Feb. 1869.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the Eighth Bombay Laudable Society, an unregistered Company.

BY an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated Eighth day of February instant, on the Petition of Alexander Brown, Robert Roberts, Venaykrao Juggonath Sunkersett, Sunderao Bagvonath, and Framjee Nusserwanjee, the Directors of the abovenamed Company, it was ordered that the said Eighth Bombay Laudable Society be wound up by this Honourable Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Solicitors for the Petitioners.

Bombay, 12th February 1869.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row West, on Wednesday, the 24th February, 1869, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 31st December 1868.

To appoint Directors and Auditor for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Book will be closed from 20th to 24th February inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th February 1869.

WANTED.

A LEDGER and a Copying Clerk wanted in a European Merchant's Office. Apply by letter, stating qualifications, &c., and salary expected "Exo," "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, to purchase, a Tug Steamer for towing Boats in the Bombay Harbour. Full particulars regarding dimensions, power, daily consumption of Coal, and price to be forwarded to

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.

Landing Contractors G. I. P. Railway Company, Frere Bunder 6th February 1869.

WANTED, for the Steam Factory H. M.'s Dockyard, a Brass and Loam Moulder. Application (producing Testimonials) to be made in person at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th February 1869.

WANTED, for the MAURITIUS POLICE FORCE, about 50 Men of good character, between the ages of 18 and 35, height over 5 ft. 5½ in.

	Salaries.
Sergeant Major	£100 to £150 per annum.
Quarter-Master Sergeant.	
District Surgeant Major	84 ,,
Sergeant	72 ,,
Corporal	60 ,,
Constable, 1st Class	48 ,,
Constable, 2nd Class	36 ,,

Allowance to each man.—Barrack-room accommodation for all single men is provided; as also for a limited number of married members of the Force. Medical attendance. Rations at the rate of 8l. per day, and Clothing. Period of enlistment 3 years.

The Force, of over 900 men, is under military organization, and being half composed of Europeans, from which all the N. C. Officers are selected, the proportion of the latter to the European Constables is about 1 to 3.

Applications to be made to the Sergeant Major at the General Police Office, Port Louis.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN, Major,
H. P. 1/30th Regiment.

Inspector General of Police, Mauritius and Dependencies, or to the undersigned at the Shipping Office, Bombay.

J. D. FREEMAN,
Emigration Agent at Bombay for Mauritius Government.

Bombay, 14th September, 1868.

NOTE.—None need apply, except discharged Soldiers of good character, and they must also be entitled to a passage from India at the expense of Government.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius. Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

TO be LET, an airy and large sized Bungalow, situated at Girgaum Back Road, No. 153A, next door to Rev. Mr. Weatherhead. For particulars apply to Mr. N. M. Putloo, in next door left hand.

TO BE LET, from the 1st February next, a large House at Breach Candy, at present in the occupation of Mr. C. Thwaites. For rent and further particulars apply to Mr. Nowrojee Jehanghier Gamudia, at No. 6, Byramjee Honejee Lane.

23th January 1869.

CHEAP BUNGALOW to be LET, in a cool and healthy part between Naigaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Station, consisting of one Hall, one Bed-room, one Dining-room, one Dressing-room, and 2 Baths, with good Compound, Water Pipes, suitable convenience for Europeans. Rent Rs. 30. Apply to Muncherjee Rustomjee Battliwala, Gumbawa Street, Fort, between 10 and 11 o'clock at noon.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency the Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of al Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the atest no velties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY	HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.		
	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
	Superfine do. do.	18	,, 21
	Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
	Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	,, 20
	Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	,, 18½
	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	,, 21
	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
	Do. Fancy Striped	23	
	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	,, 45
	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	,, 6
	Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
	Silk and Wool Pants	6	,, 8
	India Gauze Pants	7	,, 8
	Grey Merino Pants	6	,, 8
	Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	
BADHAM'S SHIRTS	SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
	Fine Long-cloth Shirts per doz	45	0
	White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
	Do. Dress Do. ,,	75	0
	Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
	Do. all Wool Do. ,,	10	0
	Do. Cashmere Do. ,,	10	8
	Spun Silk Shirts ,,	12	8
	French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
	Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
	Cashmere Do. ,,	20	0
	Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
	Prince of Wales Do. ,,	18	0
	THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8
BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS	COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
	The Pall Mall per dozen	7	0
	do with Tie ,,	7	8
	The Belgian ,,	7	0
	do. with Tie ,,	7	8
	The Shakspear ,,	7	0
	do. with Tie ,,	7	8
	The Regent ,,	7	0
	The Indian ,,	7	0
	The Improved West End ,,	7	0
BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.	FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
	The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
	The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
	The Bond Street do.	3	8
	The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	0
	The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
	An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
	Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
	India Rubber with Steel Skin Ends	2	0
	The United Service Brace	3	0
	Bridle Leather Belts	3	0
	LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
	Damask Napkins of all sizes		2
	Damask Table Cloths, from four to twenty persons		
	Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen		12-8 to 25
	Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders		16-8
	Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8
	JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
	Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to 30
	,, ,, Chased	15	,, 30
	,, ,, Enameled	16	,, 30
	,, Sleeve Links	18	,, 30
	,, Shirt Studs	14	,, 30
	,, Scarf Rings	8	,, 12
	,, Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	,, 30
	TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
	Overland Trunks	20	to 32
	Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	,, 70
	Railway Portmanteaus	16	,, 30
	Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
	Scotch Mauds	12	,, 35
	Railway Rugs	12	,, 50
	Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.		
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY	HAT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
	Paris Hats	14	0
	Drab Shell Felt	10	8
	The Celt Black and Drabs	8	8
	The Jerome do.	7	8
	The Cantab do.	7	8
	The Isis do.	7	8
	The Derby do.	7	8
ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY	Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. ,, Turban ,, lined Cork. Helmets.		
	The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.		
LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S	Black Velvet Hats	Rs.	16
	GLOVE DEPARTMENT.		
	Ladies Kid Gloves	Rs.	2 As. S.

Gent.'s	Gent.'s	Gent.'s
Military Doe.	Lisle Thread.	Black.
Dogskin.	White.	Drab assorted.
Driving Gloves.	Straw.	French Dog Skin.
Drab Norway.	Lavender.	

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies' Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CUNHA and Co. beg to announce that they have a New Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, Broad Cloth, Merino Millinery, and Jet Ornaments of all kin ls, Hats for Ladies and, Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Strings and Books, Pictures of all European Royal Families, without frame. The above articles can be had at a very moderate rate.

New Encyclopedia of Arts and Sciences, in 21 volumes.

A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, for alls, Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.

Kalbadvie Road, No. 35.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, Clare Road. Byculla,
ALSO
No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Established in 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received Overland.

Wedding and Mourning Orders executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N. B.—Ladies' Own Materials made up.

MRS. LAKE

HAS just received the following New Goods "Overland," per Steamer "Sumatra":—

The New "Millinery" Hat for Ladies.
The New Opera Cloak.
The New Imperial Chignon.
The New Tortoiseshell Comb for Chignon.
The New "Victoria" flounced Dress Improver.
The New Comb in Jet and Pearls.
The New large Pearls for Chignon.
The New fluted Horse Hair Dress Improver.
The New frilled Petticoat, White and Coloured.

BONNETS & HATS.	Dress Bonnets, in great variety. Ladies' Riding Hats with Veils. Ladies', Children's, and Infants' Hats. Black and White Tulle Hats, trimmed, Feathers and Flowers.
FOR BALL AND DINNER DRESSES.	Rich Satins, Moires, coloured Shot, and plain Silks, coloured and white Grenadines, Opera Cloaks, Fans, Gloves, &c.
FOR WEDDINGS.	Bridal Wreaths and Veils, Handkerchiefs, Rich Satins, Moires, Tulle, Grenadine, Silks, Gloves, Fans, Parasols, &c.
FOR MOURNING.	Paramattas, Silks, Merinos, Crepes, Alpaca, Silk Grenadine, Tulle, Bonnets, Hats, Jet Combs, and Ornaments, Jet Trimmings, Black Silk Stockings, Gloves, &c.
FOR INFANTS.	Hoods, Cloaks, Pelisses, Pinafores Bibs, Socks, Woollen Boots, Woollen Hoods, also House Frocks at Rs. 4 8 as. each.

"Ladies' own Materials made up."

"All orders carefully and expeditiously attended to."—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

"Overland Trunks on hand."

Uxbridge House, Byculla, Bombay; and also No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, January, 1869.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS.—A. ALLAN'S Selections from the English, Scotch, and Foreign Markets have just been landed and from the superior quality, and variety of the Patterns Manufactured, he begs to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to satisfy their demands with the latest novelty and a good fit in the bargain.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot, of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at pricesnever before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits	Rs.	35
Do. do. do. Double Breasted Coats	,,	18
Do. do. do. Trousers	,,	12

A few light Tweeds Suits from Rs. 20 and upwards.

MILITARY STAFF, &c.

Superfine Scarlet Cloth, the finest texture exposed in the Exhibition, Paris, specially adopted for India.

The New Regulation Full Dress Tunic for Infantry.
Do. do. Sash, and Sword Belt do.
Do. do. Gold Lace and Collar Ornaments do.
Do. do. Cork Helmets, and Staff Corps Belts.
Patrol Jackets for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern Shirts, and Embroidered Shirts Fronts, Rich Silk Scarfs, Neck Ties and Collars.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds, and Balmoral Bonnets, Railway Wrappers, Travelling Caps and Coupling Straps.

New Pattern Carpets and Sofa Rugs.

Overland Trunks all Sizes, Courier Bags.

MASONIC CLOTHING.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

NOTICES.

GRACE EGERTON.
(MRS. GEORGE CASE.)

FIRST APPEARANCE POSITIVELY ON TUESDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1869.

Mr. John H. Willy has the honour to announce that Mr. and Mrs. George Case will appear positively on Tuesday, March 2nd, at the Grant Road Theatre, in one of their celebrated and popular Entertainments. Mr. Willy has received a Telegram, stating that their heavy Baggage is being sent by the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer of the 2nd instant, and the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer on the 9th, from Calcutta, so that it will be impossible for them to appear before the 2nd March. Grace Egerton (Mrs. George Case) and Mr. George Case had the honour of giving one of their Entertainments in Calcutta, on January 29th, under the distinguished patronage of the Countess Mayo. Their repertoire consists of six entirely different Entertainments.

Mr. Willy will play some new Pianoforte Fantasias. Full particulars and Programmes will be issued in a few days.

6, Clare Road, Byculla.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB will repeat, by special desire, on

SATURDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1869,

Under the Patronage of the Right Worshipful Master, Officers and Brethren of Lodge "Rising Star of Western India,"

Shakspeare's well-known Comedy of

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,

with the very laughable Farce of

OUR NEW MAN!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 5
Boxes	,, 4
Stalls	,, 3
Gallery	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Doors open at 8-30 P.M.; Performance to commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

N.B.—The proceeds of the above Performance, after deducting expenses, will be devoted to the Charity Fund of the above Lodge.

STEVENS' CIRCUS

GRAND GIFT NIGHT,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY,

FOR THE

BENEFIT

OF

DAN RICE,

THE FAVOURITE CLOWN

AND

SHAKSPEARIAN JESTER.

ONE GOLD LEVER WATCH,
TWO GOLDEN SHAWLS,
AND
AN ENGLISH DAY CLOCK,

will be given away on this occasion.

☞ COME EARLY AND SECURE SEATS.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The following alterations of Trains will take place on and after Monday, the 15th February, 1869:—

The Train for Sholapoor will leave Bombay at 2-30 P.M.

The Up Mail Train will leave Sholapoor at 6-15 A.M., reaching Bombay at 10-10 P.M.

The 9-0 A.M. Train from Bombay will start at 9-15 A.M.

The North Eastern Up Mail Train will leave Nagpore at 8-0 A.M. instead of 7-45 A.M.

The Train leaving Mahim at 9-40 P.M. on Sundays will leave at 9-10 P.M.

A First and Second Class Carriage will be attached to the Goods Train leaving Nasvi at 5-40 A.M. on Mondays for the accommodation of Passengers.

For details see Company's Time Bill.

WALTER KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 11th February 1869.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, Limited,—(In Liquidation.)

શ્રીંદ પ્રેસ કંપની (લીમિટેડ.)

સીંદ પ્રેસ કંપની (લિમિટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are prepared to receive private offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Buildings of the Sind Press Company (Limited) in liquidation:—

Two pairs patent coupled Steam Engines, fitted with 8 high and low pressure brass pumps, complete, with appurtenances, now lying in the premises of the Fort Press Company, in the Fort.

12 large dressed Stone Slabs for Presses.

20 do. for 2 pairs Engines.

One pucka-built Building situate at Kurrachee near the harbour, admeasuring 18,758 square yards, more or less, on which a local cess of Rs. 21½ per year is payable to Government. The land is held from Government on lease for 99 years. For further particulars, apply to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the Liquidator.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1868.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation.)

EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE by ORDER of the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY in ENGLAND.

MR. W. MEIKLEJOHN,

of Kurrachee, begs to announce that he has received instruction from the Official Liquidator of the above Company to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, March 16th, 1869, and following days, on the banks of the River Indus, Kotree, the whole of the Steamers, Barges, and Anchor Boats, the property of the Oriental Inland Steam Company, Limited, as follows:—

IRON PADDLE STEAMERS, KOTREE.

Names of Steamers.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	Carrying about	Draft of water when empty.		Average speed.	Builders' name and date of Building	Date and Description of erection.	Consumption of Coal every 12 hours.	Passengers.	Deck Passengers.
SOBRAH	568	120	200	1	9	12 Knots.	Purchased from H. M.'s Government, in 1862.	Purchased from H. M.'s Government, in 1862.	800	6, 1st class Common.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

ALMOST all shares are neglected owing to tightness in the money market. Market dull, nothing doing.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 12.

Warren, Captain, 2-12th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Jubbulpore.
Pereira, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Luard, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Calcutta.
Young, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from—.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 12.

Martin, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Broughton, Surgeon Major, Presidency Surgeon, on leave, to Europe, (on the 13th).
Steers, Lieutenant and Riding Master, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to Kurrachee, (on the 15th).
Stewart, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Nagpore.
Young, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Europe, (on the 13th).

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH FEBRUARY.

London..	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. per ton.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.	"
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	"
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	
	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
China ...	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 per ton.	
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	H. M. Coromandel(s)	Hewitt	Kurrachee, Feb. 10.
	Mahratta (s)	Scott	Bussorah, Jan. 28.
	Earl of Russel	Sargeant	Galle, Jan. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Hyacinth	Brown	Colombo.
	Arctic	Nordbeck	Akyab.
	Jhloris	Lund	Cochin.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Kate Swanton, Nacoda, to Judda and Hoodeida.
Ship Flying Venus, Cowley, to Liverpool.
Ship Futtay Sallum, Lemon, to Calcutta and Coast.
Ship Burmah, Pearse, to Liverpool.
Barque Ellen Browne, Jones, to Havre.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Penang, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Malta, to Galle and Australia.
Ship David Malcolm, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 7 Rangoon (s) ..... Stanald ..... Moulmein, Jan. 30.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 6 Labourdonnais (F.S). Rapatel ..... Calcutta.
Mongolia (s) ..... Stewart ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 6 Inogen ..... Snowden ..... London.
7 Labourdonnais (F.S). Rapatel ..... Galle.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c.l. *signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.*)

FOR LONDON.

632 Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Sir C. Forbes & Co. [c.l. Jan. 19

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Brown, Harley—Lawrence & Co
962 Ambrose, Carvell—Stenhouse & Co. [c.l. Jan. 9
1249 Arundel, Symons.
1282 Ardgowan, Ker—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Jan. 29
1446 Ashgrove, Fullerton—Rennie, Scovell, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 9
1378 Atmosphere, Oram—Sir Charles Forbes & Co. [c.l. Jan. 18
1156 Aurora, Walker—The Dubash. [c.l. Dec. 15
1468 Birmingham, Caroline—C. Mackenzie. [c.l. Dec. 7
1057 Bonnie Dundee, Connor—H. Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1011 Braunstone, Nickels—Stenhouse & Co.
1257 British Consul, Garratt—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Jan. 21
1199 British India, Tauzer—R. Steuart & Co.
1172 British Viceroy, Peterson—R. Stuart & Co. [c.l. Jan. 27
797 Burmah, Pearce—Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1259 City of Richmond, Parkes—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 21
920 City of Bombay, Adarl—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Jan. 5
1290 Columbo, McMillen—Sir C. Forbes & Co. [c.l. Jan. 10
1468 Dreadnought, Scott—Rennie, Scovell, & Co. [c.l. Jan. 25
1103 Eastern Belle, Bride—M. Nusserwanjee & Co. [c.l. Jan. 11
2321 Edinburgh, Logan—E. Bates & Co. [c.l. Jan. 23
1010 Erie, Rasbeck—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 6
1175 Evelyn, Boag—Edward Bates & Co. [c.l. Dec. 9
1206 Fezonia, Game—W. Cooper.
1388 Flying Venus, Lister—Edward Bates & Co.
1446 Glenlyon, McIntyre—Rennie, Scovell, & Co. [c.l. Jan. 13
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Captain. [c.l. Nov. 11
1220 Hannah Law, Black—A. C. Brice & Co.
814 Hatfield, Sorry—Finlay, Clark, & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.
1788 Indian Chief, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 1
1568 Irwell, Fearon—Remington & Co. [c.l. Dec. 7
1098 John Elliott, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Dec. 10
1289 Louisa Fletcher, Lockes—M. Nusserwanjee & Co. [c.l. Nov. 30
1238 Macedon, Willyoung—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 6
1000 Mallcuy, Kerr—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1127 Marathon, Dingwall—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 6
1254 Mary Stenhouse, Woodman—Edward Bates & Co. [c.l. Nov. 9
1051 May Queen, Ross—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co. [c.l. Jan. 11
1695 Melbourne, Symington—Edward Bates & Co. [c.l. Jan. 11
1127 Mic Mac, Robinson—John Farrar & Co.
1361 Minerva, Turner—Sir C. Forbes & Co. [c.l. Jan. 26
509 Northumbria, Knigit—Solinson & Co.
1186 Ophelia, Strickland—Wallace & Co.
1328 Pearl of India, Osborne—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1185 Pride of the Port, Jordan—Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1438 Prince George—Soares Brothers. [c.l. Jan. 5
1154 Queen of the Lakes, Scobie—Volkart Brothers.
703 Romulus, Needham—Jefferson, Campbell, & Co. [c.l. Jan. 15
1444 Rothesay, Main—W. Nicol & Co.
1056 Rutlandshire, Cheever—Stenhouse & Co. [c.l. Nov. 11
1146 Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Feb. 1
1354 Sir John Mandeville, Greig—Remington & Co. [c.l. Jan. 12
1089 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. [c.l. Jan. 11
966 Tangier, McNabb—Merwanjee & Co.
947 Templar, Rogers—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co. [c.l. Jan. 14
1170 Thomas Seddon, Mesnard—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1225 Western Belle, Montgomery—Lawrence & Co. [c.l. Dec. 15
1147 White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 10

FOR HAVRE.

558 Alma, Crawford—Finlay, Scott, & Co. [c.l. Jan. 26
461 Anazi, Hilman—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Feb. 4
999 City of Brussels, Auld—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Jan. 27
999 City of Madras, Graham—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Jan. 25
509 David Malcolm, Dentone—Stenhouse & Co.
497 Esk, Moss—Lawrence & Co. [c.l. Jan. 18
782 Kennington—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
878 Lina, Opdall—Gumpert & Co.
481 Moorhill, Simey—Rennie, Scovell, & Co. [c.l. Jan. 25
1359 Niagara, Fry—Rennie, Scovell, & Co. [c.l. Jan. 23
1164 Robinson Crusoe, Hogg—Finlay, Scott, & Co. [c.l. Jan. 26
1119 Talisman, Bartlett—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR NEW YORK via MALABAR COAST.

Dragon, McMelon—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

740 A. L. Banfield, Sherris—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
97 Koerata Rooderin, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee. [c.l. Jan. 29
131 Mobidcenbux, Nacoda.
168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.

FOR CALLAO!

1453 Neptus Ultra, Plumer.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1393 Benares, Noyes.
1113 Combermere, Kicker—H. T. S. Mahomed.
535 Futtay Salam. [c.l. Jan. 11
674 Hindostan, Mennie—M. Mahomed Suffee.
881 Omar Pasha, Bullock.
800 Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Eduljee.! [c.l. Jan. 27
1200 Theodoroga, Hall—Jas. M. Scedick. [c.l. Jan. 24

FOR HONGKONG.

352 Aguia, Santors—Somjeebhoy Viram.
1598 Emeu (s), Barlow—P. & O. Co. [c.l. Jan. 11

FOR SINGAPORE.

546 Asia, Morrison.
1283 Dharwar, Thomas—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

824 Adriatic, Wilson—Leggatt & Co.
1202 Alarie, Theckstone—Remington & Co.
294 Bhowanggur, Jones—A. Raymon Allyhoy.
589 Ceylon, Davie—Volkart Brothers.
581 Desdemona Deslanders—Blackwell & Co.
1117 Dunkeld, Follet—Merchant Trading Co.
991 Glen Tilt, Lewis—W. Nicol & Co.
1004 Glencora, Aberdin—W. Nicol & Co.
569 Isabella Hurcus, Fillis—Blackwell & Co.
1374 Lancashire Witch, Cozhill—B. & Merwanjee.
559 Morning Star, Wilber—Hormusjee Jamsetjee.
1585 Rosalie Nelson—Passmore, Smith & Co.
1199 Royal Family, Bernson—Stenhouse & Co.
1381 St. Andrew, Lenox—Stenhouse & Co.
1188 St. James, Hatfield—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

850 National, Sorel—Bannie, Scovell, & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

582 Coromandel, Dow—Thara Topun. [c.l. Jan. 29
984 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
387 Victoria (s), Mahomed—Jairam Sewjee.

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

1875 Baroda (s), Haskewood—P. & O Co.
2305 Columbian (s), Baker—P. & O. Co.
2324 Nczra (s), Thomson—B. & B. S. S. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

310 Futtay Sultan, Grag—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
694 Mula (s), Wineklen—P. M. S. S. Co.
749 Penang (s), Sanders—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

337 Marquard Family, Questa—Mirzza Cajum.
354 Migrator, Studendarff—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

534 Annie, Baker—Wallace & Co.
1138 Beeston Castle, Doyle—Volkart Brothers.
630 London, Hayter—Wallace & Co.
705 Rome, Moses—The Captain.

FOR JUDDAH.

594 Bombay Castle (s), Coates—A. Hubibbhoy.
819 Fathe Shah Allum, Nacoda—H. J. N. Mahomed.
535 Kate Swanton. [c.l. Feb. 2
397 Muckee, Nacoda—G. Lafond

FOR BOSTON.

528 Daivcland, Grave—Farnham & Co. [c.l. Jan. 11

NOT FIXED.

974 Andromeda, Laws—Lawrence & Co.
1193 Astraeana, Wilson—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co
449 Atalanta, Green—Hajee Zenell Abadeen.
1603 Behar (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co.
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
700 Birkby, Garrett—W. Nicol & Co.
982 Castine Lynch, Purvar.
623 Clara, Innes—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
551 Chacma, Europe—Passmore, Smith, & Co.
1091 Charlotte, Oalis—Sir C. Forbes.
1092 Enmenides, Tramar—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
650 Euphrates (s), Hibbert—B. I. S. N. Co.
477 Good Success, Hadsard.
766 Golden Eagle, Muir—Cowasjee Manockjee.
728 Hippogriffe, Bews—Hajee S. Abadeen.
505 Hydaspes, Page—C. N. Cama.
575 Japan (s), Lemon—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1650 Jean Steuart.
494 Kingdom of Fife, Rootaby—Stenhouse & Co.
1112 Koeria Mouria, Pike—W. Nicol & Co.
499 Lady Celia, Eliot—Bombay Gas Company.
1227 Laila Rookh, Willis—Wallace & Co.
375 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—B. C. & R. S. Co.
1942 Malta (s), Hyde—P. & O. Co.
499 Mary Mildred, Story—Jairaz Peerbhoy.
1749 Mistress of the Seas, McTennie—S. H. Cama.
698 Mozaffer, Urquhart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1284 North, Wyllie—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1183 Pegasus, Cornwell—Blackwell & Co.
1049 Pontiac, Finlay—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1212 Prince Oscar, Long—L. A. & A. Co.
1133 Sain Mendel, Murdoch—Coupland & Co.
561 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson—B. C. & R. S. Co.
455 Tilly (s), Flatte.
943 Tirrel, Morgan.
1115 Tivoli, Loutill—W. Nicol & Co.
673 Toffcombe, Russell—W. Nicol & Co.
2175 Travancore (s), Eastley—P. & O. Co.
812 Unrivalled, Hodgcock—E. Bates & Co.
1402 Yorrick, Kingcome.

H. M.'s SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

Octavia, (s), Flag ship of Commodore Sir L. G. Heath, K.C.B.—Basil Hall, Captain.
Vigilant (s), Brown.
Dryad (s), Colomb.
Daphne (s), Sullivan.
Nymph (s), Mears.

H. M.'s BOMBAY MARINE.

Clive (s), Elton.
Dalhousie (s), Crockett.
Earl Canning (s), Tolpott.
Goolanar (s), Bullock.
Jeawur (s), Smith.

H. M.'s TROOP SHIP.

Euphrates (s), Dunn.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th Feb., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday	Feb. 13	Saturday	Mar. 27
,,	,, 20		Apr. 3
,,	,, 27		,, 10
,,	Mar. 6	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 24
,,	,, 20	,,	May 1

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 19th Feb., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Feb. 19	Friday	Apr. 2
,,	Mar. 5	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	Feb. 19	Friday	Apr. 16
,,	Mar. 19	,,	May. 14

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

THE WILSON TESTIMONIAL.

A Public Meeting of the European and Native Inhabitants of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on Monday the 15th instant, at 5 P.M., for the presentation of an Address and Testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY has kindly consented to preside.

Bombay, 10th February 1869.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FOR PROMOTING THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, ex-officio.
Hon. Sir R. Couch, Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lyc.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Rev. F. J. Spring.
G. Foggo, Esq., Rev. C. T. Wilson.
C. E. Chapman, Esq., Rev. W. Maule
A. T. Crawford, Esq., Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq., Rev. C. Gilder.
Rowland Hamilton, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to Diocesan School Byculla, St. Peter's School Mazagon, Bishop's School Poona, Poona Girls' Schools, Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 400 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 242.

The Board has also agreed to help to establish a School for the Children of Military Pensioners at Panchgunny.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by Rev. G. C. Reynell, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid on application to Mr. F. Valladares. G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 24th October 1868. Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CANNON—February 7th, at Date Grove, Bombay, Edward John, the infant son of Mr. Charles Edward Cannon, aged 4 days.
CANNON—February 8th, at Date Grove, Bombay, Louisa Charlotte, the beloved wife of Mr. Charles Edward Cannon, aged 20 years and 5 months.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

CHARLES—RUNDALL—January 30th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. E. Stuart, assisted by the Rev. J. Barton, Thomas Edmonstone Charles, M.D., Surgeon H. M.'s Indian Army, to Ada Henrietta, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Rundall, R. E.
NEILL—RUNDALL—January 30th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. E. Stuart, assisted by the Rev. J. Barton, George Fraser Erie Smith Neill, Esq., B. A., third son of the late General Neill, formerly of 1st Madras Fusiliers, to Catherine Laura, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Rundall, R. E.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

WALLACE—February 5th, at Madras, the wife of G. R. Wallace, Esq., Royal Engineers, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

OLIVER—February 1st, at Sirsa, Punjab, the wife of Mr. J. H. Oliver, Deputy Commissioner, Sirsa, of a son.
EEDE—January 26th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. W. W. Eede, of a son and heir.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869.

"INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION" is a sparkling journal, and if, like Mr. Disraeli, it cannot boast of being always just, it may, like Mr. Disraeli, boast of being never dull. In the article which we quoted yesterday, the journalist very justly directs his light, but cutting thong, upon the pachydermatous hides of the crowd who are now trying to overwhelm Lord Mayo with that kind of adulation of which the *Indian Examiner* has furnished an excellent specimen. Good dinners, prepared by a French cook, whose fame has gone throughout the land, a gracious presence and manly bearing—"truly regal," is the phrase applied by the Calcutta Jenkins—and "arrangements" which make "the spirits of gentlemen" put off "the reserve and *gaucherie*," which, apparently, distinguish their ordinary behaviour in company, have quite turned the heads of Calcutta society. But it is not alone the good manners, natural to the Viceroy, which have won him golden opinions. He gives his guests "the werry best of wine"—Jenkins exultingly informs his little world that *he* drank "*real* champagne" at a Viceregal entertainment, which, in "splendour and completeness," exceeded everything ever before seen in Calcutta! Amongst the "arrangements" devised to place our excited friend at his ease, are "the demeanour of the Earl and Countess"—how the grand words roll out—which actually gave a "*tone* to all the brilliant assembly," and "the courtesy and gentlemanly bearing of the new aides-de-camp" which, look you, "were the subject of general remark." Well may the Lahore journal pour forth upon the Calcutta folk those tonic bitters far more likely to give "tone" to the fevered patient than the demeanour of the Viceroy at a Drawing Room. Time, however, can alone enable the Bengallees to bear the presence of a "live Lord" with equanimity. At present he has hurt nobody's feelings, trodden on nobody's corns; and all is content and exaltation—save, as Jenkins intimates with some good humour, he has invited people, who, in the opinion of the *pucka* snobs, are not properly entitled to enjoy the pleasure of Viceroy-worship. The men, we really pity, are the poor aides-de-camp. They will certainly have to earn their pay if the fervid adoration of Calcutta is at all sustained.

It is an excellent thing to have a French cook, but the verdict upon Lord Mayo's administration will be delivered by men who have never eaten, or who have forgotten the taste of his dinners. The fact that he was a Lord will not tell at that hour, and the excitement of Calcutta will have faded out of memory. But, unless we are mistaken, the origin of his appointment will not be forgotten, and due care will be taken to protest against the nature of that origin by all who are zealous for the welfare of the Empire. *Indian Public Opinion* is utterly wrong in its statement that the criticism of the English journals was the mere offspring of "the irritation naturally felt by the liberal party at seeing one of the best appointments in the gift of the Crown falling to their rivals." In refutation of the assertion it would be sufficient to say that the selection of Lord Salisbury would have called forth universal approval; and that Lord Salisbury is a genuine Conservative, whereas Lord Mayo was only a Conservative as long as it suited him to be so. In fact, England has been greatly injured by this appointment. The sound maxim that the Indian Viceroyalty should *not* be a mere party prize, was generally received and sincerely upheld. In giving the place to Lord Mayo, Mr. Disraeli not only offended the public judgment by favouring a politician of no high political reputation or promise, but he outraged the public conscience by setting aside a wholesome rule. It was, and still is felt that if the Viceroyalty is to be the booty of party, the Government of India runs the greatest risk of being the sport of party politics; and it is evident that should the unhappy day arrive, India will run the further risk of sharing the fate of Ireland. A party choice of Governors General was of less moment when the influence of the Home Government was less direct, for the Board of Directors was more potent than the Indian Council. But now that the Secretary of State has assumed direct powers it is essential to the safe working of the Government machine that the Viceroy should be a strong and an independent, as well as an able man. Whenever India becomes a party question, we shall be not only on the very brink of bad government here, but we shall be half a century nearer to the extinction of our rule. These are the kind of reasons which produced the hostile criticism so general when Lord Mayo's appointment was announced, and not any low motive of party anger at the sharp practice which stole away a rich party-prize. Lord Mayo knows better than anybody that he obtained his lofty seat solely because he had "great claims" on the men whom he had so faithfully served. Not an exacting or presumptuous man, he would have been content with a lesser reward; but there were others who also had "claims" resting on a different foundation—services to the public and not to party—and one at least of these Mr. Disraeli was bound to employ, especially when he was sending Lords and Baronets to the antipodes. As Sir John Young could not be made Governor General of India or relegated back to Australasia, he was sent to the Dominion; and, as no other big thing remained, Lord Mayo—it was said, he cried out *nolo episcopari*—was duly empowered to rule over the millions of India. "English criticism," so cavalierly set aside at Lahore, was therefore neither so mean nor so narrow as our sprightly sub-acid Punjabee seems inclined to believe. It was founded on a pretty intimate acquaintance with Lord Mayo's character and performances, and it was really animated by an honest anger at the retrograde step taken by Mr. Disraeli in deliberately making India subservient to party convenience Lord Mayo, now he is here, is entitled to fair play, and we are sure he will receive it; but to win renown he will have to do something more than enchant Calcutta with good dinners, and drive his Jenkins into ecstasies with "real champagne."

AMONGST the multifarious subjects necessarily dealt with in the Bombay Administration Report for 1867-68 is that of Forests, the treatment of which is, if brief, sufficiently significant. Credit is taken for reducing the expenditure on Forests from 85 and 88 per cent. of the receipts at which it stood during the two previous years—to 61 per cent. As no regret is expressed that the expenditure should be still so high, we must conclude that this result is considered not merely relatively, but absolutely, satisfactory. To us, we must confess, it appears to be very much the reverse; and we should like to see some more detailed accounts than the very meagre ones which accompany this section of the report. It may, however, be instructive to analyse these, such as they are. The first thing that attracts the attention is that in 1866-67, the expenditure exceeded the receipts in *seven*, and in 1867-68 in *four*, of the twelve Collectorates and Sub-Collectorates (exclusive of Scinde) reported on. In Surat, Rutnagherry, Tanna, and the Punch Mahals this has been the case two years running, and the excess is so great that it can hardly be accidental and exceptional. Then how is it that Canara, whose forests are the most remunerative in the Presidency, should, with an establishment costing little more than double that of Surat, exhibit a profit of Rs. 1,58,901, whilst at Surat there is an absolute loss of Rs. 13,000? Or to put the question in another form, how is that the establishment at Surat cost about 30 per cent. whilst that of Canara costs only 13 per cent.? Or again, to compare the two Collectorates with respect to conservancy and working, whatever that may include, how is it that that item costs only 50 per cent in Canara and 90 per cent. in Surat? Then, too, there are such sudden and spasmodic leaps in the amounts of the different items of cost. To take the Collectorates in order, a diminution of receipts in Surat is attended with a diminution in the working expenses, but an increase in establishment. Khandeish, with diminished receipts, exhibits an increase in the cost of establishment, whilst its working expenses are more than doubled. In Ahmednuggar the working expenses have quadrupled, whilst the receipts have not even doubled; and in Dharwar there is a nearly similar result. In Canara a diminution of Rs. 40,000 in the working expenses has been contemporaneous with an increase of Rs. 16,000 in the receipts; and in the Colaba sub-Collectorate there has been a still more marked difference of this kind. The working expenses have diminished nearly one-half, and the receipts have more than doubled. We might multiply similar instances.

Now we have no wish to be captious; and we have only subjected the figures to the test that would be applied to them in a Government Resolution upon a Departmental Report. We know that large Forest receipts do not necessarily imply good management, but may merely be the result of recklessly felling immature timber. We know that prices fluctuate, that establishments cost more at one time than another, and that the transactions of one year are not always brought to account till the next. But after making every possible allowance, we cannot help drawing the inference that when the expenditure throughout the Presidency is still 61 per cent. on the receipts, and in four Collectorates is in excess of them, there is mismanagement somewhere, and the anomalies which have been pointed out in the foregoing statement only tend to strengthen this inference. It is high time that Government gave its serious attention to this matter. The management of our Forests is a public work, which yields in importance to none of those which the present Lord Salisbury promised to prosecute, when he announced the alliterative programme of his Indian administration—Peace and Public Works. It will be in vain for our Engineers to construct irrigation dams and canals without the forest on the mountain to draw moisture from the clouds and fill the rivers. It will be in vain for us to spread our network of railways over the land, if we have not fuel for our engines and sleepers for our rails. To show how much is required for one of these purposes, it was stated in a recent article in the *Quarterly Review* that 10,000 acres of forest land were yearly required to renew railway sleepers in the United Kingdom alone. If we have not as many lines, it must be remembered that those which we have are much longer. We hold that the profits from our Forests ought to be larger than in any other public work, because the capital is ready to our hand. There is no money sunk—we are speaking of existing natural forests—and consequently no interest on capital to pay.

Believing, therefore, that the percentage of establishment ought to be far lower than it is, we venture to throw out for consideration the following suggestions—1st, Abolish the office of Deputy Conservator of Forests altogether, and transfer it to the Assistant Collectors. This would effect a saving in establishments alone of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 *per annum* in each Collectorate. The Assistant Collectors are a fairly paid body who, in surveyed districts, are not too hardworked to undertake this addition to their duties. They would bring to them at least as much experience as merchant ship captains or purser's clerks—such as several of the present Deputy Conservators now are,—and it can hardly be alleged that they would be less intelligent. There are few of them (it is hoped) who would dislike occupation which gave them an excuse for lingering by the jungle side; and if they are deficient in professional training give young Civilians an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of forestry either during the two years that they spend at home between their two examinations or during furlough. The great advantage that would accrue from employing them in this way, is that they are always on the spot to superintend the cutting and sale of timber, whereas the Deputy Conservator with two or three collectorates in his range, is obliged to entrust a great deal to his subordinates. 2nd, Let more money be spent on planting new trees, and, if necessary, less on preserving the old. At present Government, which spends its millions sterling upon altering barracks, will not sink any money for teak and babool plantations—at least no amount proportionate to the urgency of the case. A patch of ground here or a patch there may be planted; but no risk must be run. The grass of a coorun which produces, say Rs. 500 *per annum*, must not be sacrificed for two or three years, and grow trees which will yield Rs. 5,000. The energies of the Forest Department are concentrated—with such results as we have seen—on cutting timber and detecting petty thefts of wood. It is to be feared that the so-called Forest Rangers go about with their hands open and their eyes shut. The minnows are caught, but the pike are allowed to slip through the meshes. The poor ryot who cuts a stick to prop his crazy hut finds no mercy, but is straightway hauled before the Magistrate and fined, or perhaps imprisoned. We wish we could feel certain that there were no more extensive robberies which pass unpunished.

More suggestions might be made; but here we must stop. If there is any truth in the theory that our diminished rainfall, our scanty harvest, and the famines which are now of nearly yearly occurrence in one part of India or another, are in some measure caused by the denudation of our Forests, it is to be hoped that our rulers will bestir themselves before it is too late.

WE are authorized to state that in the event of the sanction of the Governor General to the Bhore Ghaut Accident Commission Enquiry Act being received during the course of next week, as is expected, it is the intention of the Commissioners to open the enquiry on Monday, the 2nd inst., at Lanowlee. Further information will be duly notified by advertisement.

BY a letter from Poona, dated 11th instant, we learn that Inspector General of British Troops, A. Gordon, C.B., M.D., arrived there on a tour of inspection in the early part of the week and returned on that day to Bombay, having inspected the hospitals and barracks of the 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regiment, 8th (King's) Regiment, General Depôt and Royal Artillery at Kirkee.

THE same correspondent informs us that Lord Napier of Magdala was expected at Poona from Mander Deo yesterday, and after remaining a few days in his former residence, would rejoin his Head Quarters Staff at the encampment on the Esplanade in Bombay.

WE also learn that Major General Gordon was to proceed on inspection duty to Seroor to inspect the Poona Horse on the 14th instant, and from thence to Ahmednugger to take the inspections of the G-14 Royal Artillery, under the command of Major Murray, the 3rd Hussars, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Howard Vyse, and the 16th Regiment N. I., under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Grey.

WE shall, for the future, have great difficulty in putting any faith in the announcements of the "Pioneer." It will be seen from the following paragraph that the Allahabad journal is contracting a fatal habit of indulging a propensity to hoax the public; and that we were quite right in throwing doubts on the authenticity of its statement touching the alleged "peremptory instructions" from the India Office to Lord Mayo:—

"We were in error in saying that the peremptory orders to the Viceroy, against which we protested in our last issue, came from the India Office. We should have said the *Friend of India* office."

THE "Indian Daily News" furnishes us with the following slice of Bengal cheek:—"Rumour has it that Mr. *Bertram* (!) Ellis, of the Bombay Civil Service, will succeed the Hon'ble Mr. Noble Taylor in Council on the departure of the latter for England. This appointment, should it be made, will in all probability cause a very great deal of service heart-burning at this side of India. It has been felt here, ever since the establishment of the Legislative Council with additional members from Bombay and Madras, that the presence of Civilians from either of those Presidencies in the Executive Council is an unfair, and as unnecessary as unfair, inroad on the few prizes now remaining to the Civilians of this Presidency at large."

REFERRING to the sentence of Mr. Von Hafen, late Officiating Assistant Agent of the Punjab Railway, to two years and six months' rigorous imprisonment for criminal misappropriation and breach of trust, the "Indian Daily News" says that a prosecution of a similar character will soon follow in which another railway official is concerned.

THERE is no end to the assertions and contradictions about a forthcoming interview between the Viceroy and the Ameer of Afghanistan. Yesterday we published a telegram from Lahore stating that, according to "Indian Public Opinion," the meeting was to take place in March. The "Pioneer" of the 10th, however, says—

We understand that the anticipated meeting between the Viceroy of India and the Ameer of Cabul will not take place, at any rate before the latter end of the year. On leaving Calcutta His Excellency will go straight to Simla, halting only at Allahabad and Agra.

A REPORT originated in the columns of the "Indian Daily News" that during Sir Richard Temple's leave to England, the office of Financial Member of Council would remain vacant. The "Englishman" believes there is no truth in it. Lord Mayo, says our contemporary, is little likely to make a mistake which would leave the finances of India without any responsible regulator, and indeed the fact that the Financial Secretary is altogether new to the office, places the matter beyond doubt. It is just the sort of subject which the public, both in India and at home, would take up in a hostile manner. A revenue of fifty millions sterling demands constant vigilance, and affords a field for the unintermitted exercise of administrative abilities of the highest order.

WE learn from our Rangoon papers that advices had been received from Mandalay down to the 14th instant. Nothing of particular importance had lately taken place, and the dead-lock, political and mercantile, still continued. None of the Yunan caravans had as yet made their appearance, and no considerable influx of traders from the interior had taken place. The "Rangoon Times" fears that the late rumours of reverses having been suffered by the Panthays are altogether too well founded, and if so, the benefits which we all hoped and expected to the trade of the province from the Bhamo expedition, must for a time be disappointed.

THE Commander-in-Chief will probably, says the "Pioneer," leave Calcutta before the Viceroy. It is understood that Sir William Mansfield will make a short professional tour through the provinces before going up to Simla.

His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal was expected in Calcutta yesterday. To-day he was to pay a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, and on Monday next he was to embark on board the *Mongolia* en route for England. Colonel F. P. Layard has been appointed to accompany the Nawab on his tour to Europe.

LIEUTENANT MULLET, of the Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating personal assistant to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

WE ("Pioneer") are glad to learn that the damage inflicted at and near Mundlah by the terrible storm of the 27th ult. was not so overwhelming as we had heard. The rubbee crop throughout the greater part of the district has escaped, and a moderate harvest is expected.

THE following, we learn from the "Englishman," is the result of the opium sale held last Monday on behalf of Her Majesty's Government:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar...	2,200	1,395	1,385	1,387-13-1	30,53,200
Benares.	1,515	1,355	1,350	1,350-13-11¼	20,87,100

IT is said a transfer of Divisional Commands will soon take place. General Fordyce, R. A., will be appointed to the command of the Allahabad Division, vice General Beatson, who goes to Umballa; and that General Harris (in temporary command of the Meerut Division) will succeed General Fordyce at the Presidency.—*Pioneer.*

IN consequence of the decision of the Governor-General in Council that none but life convicts shall in future be transported to the Andamans, the Lieutenant-Governor of Beng

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES, 1869.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

THE following are the entries for to-day's races. The first bell will be rung at half-past 3 o'clock precisely :—

HURDLE RACE.

Dwarf	Princess
Prince Alfred	Kitty
Albourne	Camel

THE W. I. T. C. HANDICAP.

Hungarian	Secunder
Melbourne	Shaheen

BEATEN PLATE.

Mainstay	Tiger
Shaheen	

AUCTION STAKES.

Whitefoot	Albourne
Speculation	

LADIES PURSE.

Promised Land	Sunbeam

SUSPENSION OF TRANSIT DUTIES IN NATIVE STATES.

THE following letter by Major L. C. Barton, Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, to Mr. C. Gonne Secretary to Government, dated 21st January last, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the Press :—

"Sir,—With reference to Government resolution No. 3,253 of the 25th November, I have the honour to report for the information of Government that the levy of transit duties on grain has been suspended during the present scarcity in the states of Barea and Loonawarra.

"As an accompaniment to my letter No. 646 of 3rd October 1864, I forwarded translation of a communication from the Raja of Rajpeepla agreeing to forego transit duties on grain for a period of five years. I have now received a letter from him confirming this resolution.

"The other chiefs under my jurisdiction have been called upon to follow this good example. On receipt of their replies it will be my duty to communicate further with you on the subject."

The reply by the Raja of Rajpeepla, mentioned in the above letter, is translated as follows :—

"I have received your letter No. 1,144, dated 26th April 1864, on the subject of the remission of the duties on grain until bajree is sold at one maund per rupee. In reply I beg to inform you that out of regard for your advice and the welfare of the people, I have determined to forego the transit duties on grain till bajree is sold at the above rate for a period of five years, and have notified accordingly throughout the state. This is no bar to our resuming the levy within the said five years if the price fall. Should the present scarcity, however, continue, no transit duties will be charged on grain for that period."

The following resolution has been passed by Government on the above report :—

RESOLUTION.—Copy should be forwarded to the General Department, with reference to the Government Resolution No. 3,253 of 1868. The Political Agent should be requested to move the Raja of Rajpeepla to issue a proclamation to the effect of the communication written by the Raja to thePolitical Agent under date the 12th August 1864.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

MEMORANDUM.

Two years ago a statement was circulated shewing that the number of Field Officers in the three Staff Corps was far in excess of the requirements of the service. That this excess will become more disproportionate yearly is clearly shown by the annexed statement.

Casualties are now rare, and retirements have almost ceased. In 1868 they were, as follows, in the three Staff, Corps, viz. died 33, retired 15, resigned 3, cashiered 1, placed on half pay 2, killed in action 1, total 55 or about 2½ per cent.

It will be seen from the statement that in 1878 there will be 1,398 Lieutenant-Colonels (including Brevet-Colonels and Major-Generals) 733 Majors, and only 163 Captains in the three Staff Corps, or deducting 3 per cent. for casualties, the numbers will then be about 1,030 Lieutenant Colonels, 540 Majors and 117 Captains, and the survivors of these will all eventually succeed to Colonel's pension and allowances, and unless some means are speedily divised for inducing Lieutenant Colonels to retire, the Field Officers in 1890, drawing Colonel's pension and allowances, will amount to about 750, costing Government at £1,124 each, the enormous sum of £809,280 per annum.

In addition to the above sum the Colonel's pension and allowances of the local Officers of Cavalry and Infantry will amount to at least £160,000 yearly.

By Royal Warrant of 15th June 1864, Officers of the Staff Corps who attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel subsequently to the 18th February 1861, are placed on the general list of Colonels of the British Army, and under this warrant upwards of 90 Staff Corps Brevet Colonels have been already transferred to this list. From the annexed statement it will be seen that the number of Lieutenant Colonels in the three Staff Corps will amount to 1,398 in 1878, or deducting casualties at 3 per cent. the numbers in 1883, when all will be Brevet Colonels, will amount to nearly 900. These will all be transferred to the British list of Colonels, and the result will be that the British Colonels will be swamped by the Staff Corps Colonels and promotion to the rank of Major General much retarded.

Jubbulpore, February 1869. R. R.

Statement showing the different grades in the Bengal Madras and Bombay Staff Corps for the next 10 years, compiled from Army List, corrected to 31st December 1868.

The promotions have been made to the end of each year.

	1868.				1869.				1870.			
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total of each grade.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total of each grade.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total of each grade.
Lt.-Cols	237	178	96	511	281	199	119	592	327	221	126	674
Majors	265	193	134	594	352	226	131	709	233	210	135	578
Capts	382	253	135	770	382	253	134	769	178	241	113	532
Lieuts	215	135	99	449	146	80	63	289	87	19	40	146
Total	1049	761	484	2324	1049	761	484	2294	1049	761	484	2294

	1871.				1872.				1873.			
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total of each grade.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total of each grade.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total of each grade.
Lt.-Cols	377	260	145	781	414	298	178	890	451	329	204	984
Majors	234	191	133	558	286	171	114	511	221	164	103	488
Capts	393	304	185	847	358	268	267	1177	177	89	36	302
Lieuts	53	7	21	81	33	2	11	46	19	0	2	20
Total	1049	761	484	2324	1049	761	484	2294	1049	761	484	2294

	1874.				1875.				1876.			
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total of each grade.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total of each grade.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total of each grade.
Lt.-Cols	502	373	227	1102	543	405	240	1188	580	431	258	1269
Majors	213	169	106	479	222	170	116	508	236	195	131	562
Capts	347	227	190	765	284	185	128	597	233	135	95	463
Lieuts	7	7	0	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	1049	761	484	2294	1049	761	484	2294	1049	761	484	2294

	1877.				1878.			
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total of each grade.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total of each grade.
Lieutenant-Colonels	450	275	1336	640	489	289	1398	
Majors	274	231	150	655	289	273	161	733
Captains	164	80	59	303	110	19	34	163
Lieutenants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1049	761	484	2294	1049	761	484	2294

125 Probationers in the 3 Staff Corps not included.

RAILWAY RETURN.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 7th February, 1869. Open 874 Miles.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		79,898	6	4
Merchandize		3,98,986	4	10
Electric Telegraph		1,330	2	0
Earth Trains		2,529	8	9
	Total Rs.	482,944	5	2
Corresponding week last year open 832 Miles	Total Rs.	319,191	9	4
	Increase	163,752	11	10

FORT POLICE COURT.—12TH FEBRUARY.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Henry Wilkinson, a seaman of the ship *Dhaccar*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to hard labour for a fortnight.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Rama Peeroojee, a reputed thief, was charged with having in his possession an umbrella reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily for his having come by the same. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for two months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

THEFT OF COTTON.—Runchore Bhanjee and two others were charged with stealing two maunds of cotton, of the value of Rs. 20, the property of Messrs. Raili Brothers and Co. This morning a policeman saw the first prisoner filling a bag with cotton belonging to the complainants, while the other two prisoners were at the time lying asleep under a shed. The first prisoner was convicted and sentenced to receive ten stripes near the cotton screws at Colaba. The other two men were discharged.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

A MEETING of Bombay creditors of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East was held on Thursday, in conformity with an order of the Master of the Rolls, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were in favour of carrying on or stopping the litigation which has been proceeding in London. There was a numerous attendance, and Mr. G. F. Rimington, who represents the official liquidator, occupied the chair.

The chairman read the notices issued by the official liquidator, the proposed scheme of arrangement, and the advertisements which have appeared calling the meeting. He pointed out the importance to the creditors of at once putting a stop to the litigation which had commenced in England and was so extensive in its ramifications, including as it did the suit of the old bank against the corporation to make the latter pay debts of the former. He reminded them that the Master of the Rolls had repeatedly expressed a determination not to declare any dividends whatever until the accounts in that suit had been taken, and added that if the litigation were continued it might be two or three years, or more, before any dividend was declared. He could not say what the costs of such litigation would be to the corporation, but it would amount to a very large sum, and would reduce by so much the assets to be divided. Telegrams had, he said, been received stating that at a similar meeting in London the resolutions in favour of the compromise had been carried with only one dissentient. The creditors had already received ten shillings in the pound on the amount of their claims, and it remained for them to say whether they would accept the payment of seven shillings in satisfaction for the balance in the manner offered, or allow the litigation to proceed and thereby defer the receipt of further dividends for an indefinite period.

In reply to questions put by Mr. Peile, solicitor, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee,

The chairman said he was unable to give any undertaking regarding the payment of costs of the London committees, &c., but Mr. Peile's suggestion that it should be deferred till after payment to the creditors would be laid before the official liquidator. It was impossible for him to say whether the costs alluded to or the dividend would be first paid, or whether they would be paid together. The home creditors—the amount due to whom was very much larger than to those in Bombay—had expressed themselves satisfied with the proposed arrangement, and he thought that fact should influence the Bombay creditors in coming to a similar decision. As to the assets at present realised, he (the chairman) could not speak positively as to the amount, but he believed it was close upon £500,000, the debts on which a dividend would have to be declared being, he believed, about £2,200,000. As to the time within which the final dividend would be paid he could only refer to the scheme, which provides that it shall be paid within one month after the scheme receives the sanction of the Court of Chancery, or within such further extended time as the Court may direct. They might rest assured that the Court would properly protect their interests. Regarding the corporation's assets in China, he could only state that he believed arrangements regarding them were in contemplation, but he was not at liberty to give the details. That was a matter perhaps more for the creditors and shareholders to carry through, than for the liquidator and his agents.

Mr. Hormusjee Jehangeer proposed—"That in the opinion of this meeting the scheme set out at the foot of the notice dated the 28th day of December, 1868, of Mr. William Hopkins Holyland, official liquidator of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, for a settlement of the pending litigation that has arisen in the course of the winding up of the said bank, and for a compromise of the claims of the creditors of the said bank and others therein specially referred to, has been prepared in the interests of the said creditors and ought to be accepted, and this meeting doth hereby assent to the terms thereof."

The Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy seconded this resolution and it was carried unanimously.

The meeting then terminated.

A meeting of the contributories was held the previous day and a similar resolution unanimously adopted.

QUESTION AS TO THE SHERIFF'S FEES.

ON Thursday an application was heard in the High Court, before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, with reference to the poundage fees of the Sheriff of Bombay. Mr. Rughoonath Narayen, official liquidator of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited), presented the application against Andrew Hay, ex-Sheriff of Bombay, and the following was the special case stated to the Court :—

1.—By an order made by the Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould in the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited), and dated the 31st August, 1868, it was ordered that a prohibitory order should issue prohibiting Henry Vears, a contributory of the said corporation, from making any transfer of, or receiving payment of, any dividends in respect of one share No. 2,865 standing in the name of the said contributory in the Colaba Company (Limited), and also prohibiting the managers or secretaries of the said company from permitting any such transfer or making any such payments until further order of this Court. 2.—On 3rd September 1868 a prohibitory order was issued in pursuance of the last-mentioned order and was duly served by the Sheriff on 10th September 1868 and all fees for entry and service thereof were duly paid. 3.—By an order made by the Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould in the same matters, and dated 6th October 1868, it was ordered that the Prothonotary of this Court should issue a writ of sale directing the Sheriff to sell the said share by public auction in due course, and to apply the proceeds as therein mentioned. 4.—On 20th October 1868, the usual writ of sale was issued in pursuance of the last-mentioned order, whereby right, title and interest only in the share aforesaid or so much of them as should be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order, and he was further commanded that the monies to be realized by such sale or a sufficient part thereof should be paid to the said official liquidators. 5.—On 24th October 1868 the said warrant for sale was lodged for execution at the Sheriff's office by the liquidator and fees for entry paid, but before the proclamation for sale was made, the liquidator compromised the claim against the said Henry Vears for a smaller amount than was actually due.—The Sheriff contends that he is entitled to poundage on the full amount of the original debt due and for which attachment was issued.—The liquidator contends that as the Sheriff did not actually sell the property he is entitled to no poundage at all; but that if the Court is of opinion that the Sheriff is entitled to some poundage, then the liquidators will contend that the Sheriff is entitled to poundage on the amount actually recovered by the liquidator and no more.

Mr. White (instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescott, and Winter) appeared on behalf of the liquidator of the Bombay Joint Stock Association, and after reading the statement of the case said the question was :—Is the Sheriff entitled to poundage at all, there having been no sale, and if so, is he entitled to more than on the amount that came into the hands of the liquidator of the corporation? It had, he understood, been the practice in the Sheriff's office not to exact poundage in these cases, but recently the practice had been changed, and this case was submitted to ascertain the opinion of the Court on the subject. He hoped this anomaly would soon be got rid of—though he supposed it would take years to effect it;—for at present the Sheriff had about Rs. 80,000 a year and no responsibility.

His Lordship said he had heard it stated at Rs. 30,000.

Mr. White understood that Rs. 30,000 was the existing amount, but there had some extraordinary years in which the amount rose—at least such was the rumour amongst a portion of the community. It was, at any rate, not the practice in former times to exact poundage in cases of compromises.

The Judge—For how much then?

Mr. Mayhew—For the whole amount I believe.

Mr. White—Well, it leads to a most monstrous result—that's all I can say :—and if this rule is to remain unaltered, notwithstanding the changed condition of circumstances, all I can say is we want a Lord Brougham in this Court. The learned counsel remarked, however, that whatever the practice might be His Lordship had to deal only with the legal view of the case, and he therefore referred to the decisions on the point.

Mr. Mayhew (instructed by Mr. Manisty) was then heard in answer, and he quoted authorities as in favour of his view,—that the Sheriff was entitled to poundage for the whole amount for which the writ was put into his hands.

His Lordship said he could not see that the Sheriff could claim poundage on more than the amount received in compromise, and gave decision accordingly.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—12TH FEB.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

OFFENCE ON THE RAILWAY.—A coolie named Allaruckia Oomershah was charged with passing across the G. I. P. Railway line when an engine or train was approaching and in sight. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner was seen running before the Tanna train as it was coming along; two persons called out to him, and he then went off the line. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of ten rupees, or in default of payment, to suffer ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COMMANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The practice of giving junior officers temporary commands of regiments is fraught with much evil, inasmuch as when the permanent situation falls vacant, a vast amount of heart-burning at not being confirmed must necessarily be the result, all of which would at once be avoided if the senior field officer, fitted for the place, was in the first instance appointed to officiate, and afterwards confirmed if the command fell vacant and he proved himself worthy of the place.

In this army there are many Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels holding seconds in command, who might with great advantage be transferred to temporary commands. STAFF CORPS.

THE RULES OF THE ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Cannot some arrangement or rule be introduced by which bullock carts should keep the sides of the roads, leaving the centre for the quick traffic, as is done in London? From experience I find that bullock carts are exactly where, by the rules of the road, they ought not to be; and that it occasions a perpetual exertion of voice and loss of time to pass them. This is particularly the case at Lower Colaba, the Causeway, between the Custom House and Post-office, and the road running parallel to the railway and leading to the Carnac and other Bunders. In the last-named narrow street I have repeatedly seen a string of carts, two deep, stationary, loading or unloading. Likewise, cannot foot passengers be induced to take advantage of the side-paths which were made for their exclusive use, instead of running the hazard of causing injuries to themselves and to their more fortunate brethren?

If you will only draw attention to the above two grievances, you will be the benefactor of

AN AFFLICTED AND HOARSE DRIVER.

NATIVE SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused with a great deal of interest the letters which have passed between "An Old Resident" and "Veritas" in the columns of the Bombay *Times*, and I do hope that the subject brought forward by the former, namely, the dishonesty and shortcomings of natives servants, will attract sufficient public notice to create an undivided opinion regarding the remedy, in spite of the endeavours of "Veritas" to uphold the native magistrate unnecessarily.—I remain, &c.,

ANOTHER OLD RESIDENT.

Bombay, 12th February.

FRENCH THEATRICALS.

WE are at present (says the Paris correspondent of *The Times*, writing on the 9th Jan.) at a period of the year when Paris devotes at least as much attention to its pleasures as to its business, and among the pleasures of a Parisian winter the theatre stands in the first rank. There are few persons, either of high or low degree in the scale of Parisian society, who do not take an interest in theatrical affairs. Every tradesman's or artisan's family are playgoers, either upon the ordinary terms of payment, or by procuring, in some of the thousand ways such things are obtained, those *billets de faveur* or free admissions which even rich people in Paris do not disdain to beg for. There are, moreover, certain social rules established in respect of the theatres which even revolutions have failed to change. For instance, when a girl marries she immediately claims as a right to be taken to the Théâtre du Palais Royal (which has the reputation, one hardly knows wherefore, of producing pieces less moral, or more immoral, than other theatres). The treat to the Théâtre du Palais Royal is, like shawls and certain jewels, one of the privileges and signs of marriage, and it is sometimes the ambition of a simple maiden, who is astonished to witness upon that stage what is strangely indigent custom has not always prohibited her seeing elsewhere. But, if we leave out of view the bulk of the public which makes the fortunes of theatres, to consider that more limited portion of the public which establishes the fame of authors and which decides the fate of plays we shall witness a spectacle of true and lively interest which Paris alone can offer. On your side of the Channel you sometimes speak of the "upper ten thousand" with reference to rank and social influence; we here might speak of the "upper ten thousand" to designate the arbiters without appeal of the lighter efforts of imagination, and especially of dramatic works. You must not suppose that these few thousands of persons are composed of literary men or authors, or even people of fashion. They form an odd mixture, and always the same—a few fashionable people who are known to take an interest in theatrical affairs, and who have taken upon themselves to decide upon them; of plays written and by theatrical critics; and, finally, a certain section of what is known as the *demi-monde*, which plays an important part in the jury before which every new piece must be tried. It is very curious that it has been found impossible to vary the composition of this public representation, which is designated by a phrase well known and perfectly understood in Paris—the *public des Premieres*. As one of the most lively dramatic writers of modern France, M. Dumas *fils*, has shown, authors and theatrical managers would attempt in vain to escape from the *public des Premieres*, and to obtain a differently constituted audience for the first performance of new plays. However cautiously tickets may have been sold or given away, it is certain that when the curtain rises not only will the familiar faces of those who compose the invariable "public" be visible, but that each person will occupy his or her accustomed place, and that the first representation on this occasion exactly resembles all former first representations at the same theatre.

That evening, therefore, is of decisive importance, and whatever may happen on the next or succeeding nights may influence the fortunes of the theatre, but cannot affect the reputation of the author or the literary value of his piece. Crowds of foreigners, and even of those other Parisians who in this point of view are also foreigners, may afterwards fill the house without affecting in any way the judgment thus pronounced, which is without appeal, and which most frequently they confirm, from a sort of instinctive feeling that it has been justly pronounced. A first night is, therefore, a battle, however large a number of friends the author may have in the house; but it does not follow that the conflict must be one of uproar, and that a piece which fails to obtain special jury to successfully hissed, that occurs sometimes; but generally the matter is settled in the lobbies between the acts. And there again you must not suppose that divers opinions are clearly discussed, and a condemnation passed in formal terms. Never is more praise bestowed than when a play is doomed. It is the tone of the eulogies and the aspect of the countenances of those who pronounce them that must be studied to understand the fate of the work in question and the verdict of its judges. All these persons are known to each other, and are accustomed not only to understand hints but even to read the countenances of each other. Suppose, for instance, two members of this "public" walking away from the theatre together, having only exchanged in the lobbies words of friendliness towards the author and of indulgence towards his play, and when fairly outside the theatre one of them says "what a failure!" the other would learn nothing from these words, for a kind of electric current, which at a given moment had pervaded the whole house, had previously made known to both that final judgment had been pronounced. If you wish to ascertain exactly the favourable and unfavourable chances for an author before such a jury, putting the piece itself out of the question, the calculation is easily made. The author has in his favour one general and sincere feeling—the desire of being amused, which pervades the whole audience. The interest of the greater number of the judges is in favour of success. The mere announcement of a new play by Augier, Dumas *fils*, or Sardou is for this public an announcement and a promise of pleasure. There is, therefore, a general feeling of goodwill which overrides all private jealousies in favour of one who has undertaken the great task of interesting or of amusing persons not very easy to satisfy. Here, however, is the supreme and formidable difficulty which the author encounters before such an auditory. It is to conceive a subject, a situation, dialogue even which shall not be already familiar to these few thousand persons. In this jury, which Paris alone can produce, some possess all the experience which culture of the mind and a knowledge of literature can give; others, especially the women, have all the experience which life can afford; most combine the two experiences, and are *blasés* of emotion as of imagination. *Humani nihil alienum.* The natural difficulty opposed to every dramatic work is, therefore, prodigiously increased by this extended experience. This "public" has read much and seen more; it has felt much, and desires to be pleased rather than to be astonished. Its gratitude is boundless to those who succeed in gratifying its desire, but how rare are those instances in contending with the overwhelming mass of recollections from the tragedies of Racine to the *romans* of Balzac, with which these minds are charged! Scarcely has the curtain risen and a few words been spoken than some begin to point out resemblances or to recall recollections. Some name is murmured, and you will hear it said, "that is an old character," and "that is such an one," and you will hear mentioned names as celebrated in the traditions of the imaginary world of letters as those of Nelson or of Wellington are in the history of humanity. Situations are anticipated, and their results are foreseen with relentless accuracy. In fact, when once the action of a piece has fairly commenced in any particular direction there are but two or three modes of working it out, and those methods are as familiar to this "public" as are the thoroughfares of this great city. But that is not all. The principal points of the dialogue, as well as events, are anticipated, and if the piece be in verse it sometimes happens, as occurred to myself a few days since, that when the actor has delivered one portion of a verse you will hear around you murmured anticipations of the remainder with as little chance of error as if Tartuffe or Cinna were being played.

Another and last difficulty which foreigners do not fully appreciate, because it has passed into a proverb that the Parisian theatre is immoral, is that this immorality has fixed limits, that it is only allowed to go a certain length and to be clothed in a certain garb. There are, so to speak, conventions of immorality which must be observed under penalty of public disapprobation. It is not that the moral sentiment of the public is very delicate, but that it permits of no such failure in the conditions of the art as the presentation of immorality before it in too rude a manner; for in this respect also an exacting public love to see difficulty overcome.

SPADE DRILL.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE current number of the "Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution" contains an interesting and suggestive paper by Lieutenant Walkey, R.A., on the intrenchment of field artillery. Lieutenant Walkey points out that the French army now practises at Chalons a particular system of intrenching field artillery, and that "in future campaigns it is probable that intrenching will take place to a much greater extent than hitherto." With this view we heartily agree. The spade and pickaxe are destined, no doubt, henceforth to play important parts in war. We will even venture to say that the nation which first thoroughly appreciates the value of these implements, which first develops a really satisfactory and rapid system of spade drill for military use, will establish an advantage over its adversaries equal in degree, if not in kind, to that which a breech-loader presents over a muzzle-loader. No one could stand at the firing points at Wimbledon, and watch a man placing twelve shots a minute for three minutes in succession into a small target distant 500 yards, without pondering on the effects which a regiment armed with breech-loaders, after all reasonable deductions are made, would be able to produce. The art of fighting has now for its essential principle rapidity. The regiment which can gain a few minutes' start ought to be able to annihilate an opposing body of equal strength. The only way of escaping the catastrophe which a sustained breech-loader fire of only a few minutes would be likely to produce is to place your men under cover, and the only way to ensure the accomplishment of this in the field is to instruct your troops thoroughly in the art of rapidly improvising defences. Where natural means of defence exist artificial parapets may be dispensed with. But although the fact that every tree and bush and large stone, every favourable undulation and sheltering dip of ground afford cover, ought to be impressed upon our men far more emphatically than it is at present, it should be borne in mind that the art of fighting under cover in the field must depend in the end on the means with which you provide yourself of creating artificial defences or improving natural ones. Thus, the instruction of our troops in spade drill becomes of supreme and pressing importance. This is a subject on which we have long insisted, and to which we shall continue to call attention until a system of instruction on an adequate scale has been established. Everywhere but in England this spade drill is being practised. And if we went to war to-morrow, the result would probably be that our opponents would fight us at an advantage which no gallantry, no superiority of arms, could neutralize. We would earnestly press upon the attention of our military authorities the absolute necessity of teaching our troops forthwith how to improvise a little ditch and parapet from behind which they can fire snugly and on equal terms with their enemy. What is necessary in this respect for infantry is no less necessary for artillery. Our field brigades should be thoroughly instructed in this duty which is now, as we have said, being practised in a very systematic manner by the French field artillery at Chalons. The French plan of intrenchment, according to Lieutenant Walkey, is as follows :—"The battery being drawn up in line, a distance of 7 feet is marked out on either side of the muzzle of each gun, and a breadth of 3 feet 3 inches is measured to the front; on this rectangle of 14 feet by 3 feet 3 inches is built up the parapet, the earth from which is obtained from a ditch 3 feet 3 inches deep and 3 feet 3 inches wide, dug in front. From each extremity of this front face, 12 feet are measured off at right angles to the face, and at a distance of 4 feet from each angle formed by the face and flank a ditch 3 feet 3 inches wide and 2 feet deep is dug. The width (3 feet 3 inches) of each of these ditches is measured in towards the interior of the work, and the earth from them is thrown outside instead of inside, as was the case with the front ditch. Some of the earth from the front and flank ditches must be placed so as to form the parapet of the epaulments, and though this be done (since freshly dug earth occupies a greater space than that of the hole from which it is obtained) there will still be enough earth to give a parapet three feet high around the work."

This year some artillery officers at Shoeburyness undertook to intrench two guns after this method, and were a little over an hour completing each work, in unfavourable soil. The protection thus afforded was not nearly so good as that obtained by entrenching the guns in a pit with a parapet three feet high in front and flank, which a party of non-commissioned officers were able to accomplish in half an hour. The French intrenchment was found to be objectionable in other ways. Thus, the space in the interior of the work was too limited, and the gun, when directed so as to deliver a divergent fire, sometimes recoiled, or nearly so, into one of the flank ditches. A detachment of Colonel Mitchell's battery of Royal Horse Artillery, using only the intrenching tools carried with the gun, covered themselves on the reverse side of a bank in half an hour, the ground being "of rather more than ordinary stiffness." Other experiments of a similar nature have been made at Woolwich, and what is now needed is that the subject which bears upon the very existence of troops in the field and is of paramount importance, should be formally taken up by the authorities. The matter is one about which much might be said, but our object will probably be served without going into details, if the attention of those upon whom the determination of these details rests be directed seriously towards it.

BRITISH COALING STATIONS.

IT seems to be a fixed opinion with naval men that it is of the highest importance for this country to be possessed of a great number of protected harbours in all seas, especially with a view to coaling. It is well known that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, which, ranging as far as Japan, may well call itself simply Oriental, has a small fleet of colliers constantly employed in replenishing its stores at such places as Aden, Point de Galle, Singapore, and Hong Kong; and it seems at first sight that similar stores must be always maintained for the use of our cruisers who now keep the peace on the highways of commerce, and who will in time of war be employed to scour the sea not only of pirates, as at present, but of privateers and of belligerent vessels sailing under national flags. That such depots of coal are needed at present by the Queen's ships is manifest. But that they will be needed for the same purpose in time of war, and that, if needed, they can then be maintained regularly, is by no means so certain.

The late civil war in America gave birth to a very small number of armed ships preying upon commerce; in popular language, and perhaps in the historical belief of most people, there was but one such predatory wanderer, the *Alabama*. And the popular, perhaps the correct, belief is, that the *Alabama* compelled the American shipowners to turn over, by real or collusive sales, all their seagoing craft to foreigners.

Our own naval officers are not ready to admit that such a thing could befall the British shipping interest; for they hold that the *Alabama* ought to have been caught and destroyed much earlier, and that no such rover could escape the vigilance and swiftness of our squadrons. But it seems probable that no amount of skill or of zeal on the part of our seamen could prevent any belligerent from sending forth from time to time one or two *Alabamas*; and they would be enough to raise the rate of marine insurance so high as to induce our shipowners to transfer their property to neutrals, and our merchants to trust their goods to neutral bottoms. In treating this topic it should be borne in mind that the law of salvage, as it stands, tends very materially to diminish the zeal of our seamen, since it is infinitely more profitable to recapture English merchantmen than originally to destroy their captors. For many years after Trafalgar the Indian seas were ravaged, and company's ships plundered at will, by the few representatives of the French Navy who made Bourbon and Mauritius their head-quarters. Men like Hardinge and Cook, who closed the career of prosperous corsairs with the sacrifice of their own lives, were very scarce compared with the inglorious commanders who fattened on the game hunted for them by their enemies; and the conquest of the French settlements in the African waters, deferred as it was for five years after our navy was relieved from the necessity of fighting with hostile fleets, was probably forced upon the service by the cries of the East India Company rather than by the chivalrous ardour of Nelson's successors. To give effectual protection to our traders we should offer very high money rewards for the capture of armed vessels, so as to make it economically worth while to pursue the path of glory.

But the experience of the Russian war seems to show that commerce is best protected by a complete blockade. In any future war with any other Power at all equal to Russia we can hope only for an approximation to such a blockade, for there is no other country against which we should have so good an ally in frost. We could not, for instance, seal up the few ports of North Germany all through the winter and spring with anything like certainty; much less could we put a chain of war round the Spanish Peninsula without a considerable number of temporary breaks.

A blockade, even though not perfect, would be the most effective way of employing our navy. Although it would not secure our merchants from the occasional sallies of corsairs, it would at least be more satisfactory than hunting all over the Pacific and the Atlantic for a stray Sumpter or Semmes, whilst it would do something towards bringing an enemy to terms (though not nearly so much as was done by the United States against their rebels), in so far as it stopped all the trade that he would carry on in neutral bottoms. Our policy would be to maintain a blockade with the greatest possible strictness, and to combine with it enough free cruising to keep our seamen in good spirits, but not to make violent and extravagant efforts to keep all navigable waters open to our traders. Heligoland, therefore, would be of great value as a coal store for the squadron blockading the mouth of the Elbe. Gibraltar or Ceuta would be not less valuable in a conflict with Spain; Malta would be indispensable for keeping our footing in the Mediterranean against France, or Italy, or Austria. To these points, which are near our own shores, it would be possible, though costly, to take under convoy a sufficient fleet of colliers. But Aden, Singapore, Hongkong, St. Helena, Mauritius, Capetown, and Ascension could not be fed with coal in sufficient quantities except at an overwhelming expense. Three pounds a ton is said to be the average price paid at present by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. It is not easy to calculate how much this rate would be enhanced by war. Should our Government resolve on maintaining in war time as great a force of cruisers in distant seas in proportion to the home squadrons as did our Admiralty in the old French war, it would be necessary on the first alarm to fill up our coal depôts to overflowing, and to stop the sail of coal at such places as Malta to the French Messageries; and at such places as Hongkong to our own steamship companies.

In any case, it must be admitted that, if Gibraltar is to be retained as a magazine for the replenishing of armed vessels, and if it is recommended for this purpose because it is an impregnable fortress, then it would be good policy to make Heligoland and other places, which need not here be mentioned, strong enough to protect their warlike stores, that is to say, their coal, against the sudden attacks of expeditions evading our squadrons of blockade.—*Daily News.*

PRECOCIOUS PRINCES.

THE TUILERIES.

Prince of Asturia. I am so fond of you, my dear LOUIS, you can't think. I like you better than all my sisters put together.

Prince Imperial. I have neither brother nor sister, but I am sure if I had, I should prefer you to them. Do you like my papa?

Prince of Asturia. Much better than the King, I can tell you.

Prince Imperial. I don't see—never mind. I hope you will live in Paris a long time, ALFONSO.

Prince of Asturia (laughing). Thank you. It seems likely, I believe. But if you were all to move, I think that my mamma would follow you.

Prince Imperial. She is a dear, but *we* don't mean to move. My papa's dynasty is secure.

Prince of Asturia. How do you know that, my dear Louis?

Prince Imperial. Whisper. He knows all about it. He gives the Marshals all they desire, and keeps them in the best temper with us.

Prince of Asturia. You are a year older than I am LOUIS, and therefore I must not teach you. But I will only say that my mamma did exactly the same, and here we are.

Prince Imperial. Ah?

Prince of Asturia. Yes, indeed.

[*They meditate a little, poor children, and then luckily recollect the riding lesson.*

—*Punch.*

MATURE SIRENS.

(*Saturday Review, Jan. 9.*)

NOTHING is more incomprehensible to girls than the love and admiration sometimes given to middle-aged women. They cannot understand it; and nothing but experience will ever make them understand it. In their eyes, a woman is out of the pale of personal affection altogether when she has once lost that shining gloss of youth, that exquisite freshness of skin and suppleness of limb, which to them, in the insolent plenitude of their unfaded beauty, constitute the chief claims to admiration of their sex. And yet they cannot conceal from themselves that the belle of eighteen is often deserted for the woman of forty, and that the patent witchery of their own youth and prettiness goes for nothing against the mysterious charms of a mature siren. What can they say to such an anomaly? There is no good in going about the world disdainfully wondering how on earth a man could ever have taken up with such an antiquated creature—suggestively asking their male friends what could he see in a woman of her age, old enough to be their mother? There the fact stands, and facts are stubborn things. The eligible suitor who has been coveted by more than one golden-haired girl has married a woman twenty years her senior, and the middle-aged siren has actually carried off the prize which nymphs in their teens have frantically desired to win. What is the secret? How is it done? The world, even of silly girls, has got past any belief in spells and talismans, such as Charlemagne's misericorde were, and yet the man's fascination seems to them quite as miraculous and almost as unholy as if it had been brought about by the black art. But if they had any analytical power they would understand the diablerie of the mature sirens clearly enough, for it is not so difficult to understand when one puts one's mind to it.

In the first place, a woman of ripe age has a knowledge of the world, and a certain suavity of manner and moral flexibility, wholly wanting to the young. Young girls are for the most part all angles—hard, and in their Judgments, stiff in their prejudices, and narrow in their sympathies. They are full of combativeness and self-assertion if they are of one kind of young people, or they are stupid and shy if they belong to another kind. They are talkative with nothing to say, and positive with nothing well and truly known; or they are monosyllabic dummies who stammer out Yes and No at random, and whose brains become hopelessly confused at the first sentence a stranger utters. They are generally without pity; their want of experience making them hard towards sorrows which they scarcely understand, and, let us charitably hope, to a certain extent ignorant of the pain they inflict. That

TRADITIONS OF AULD REEKIE.*

(*The Times.*)

It is something to have given us, from the pen of such a veteran as Mr. Robert Chambers, a book of reminiscences of Edinburgh, which, on the first appearance of its early chapters, nearly half a century ago, attracted the warm praise of Sir Walter Scott, and even caused him to abandon the idea which he had seriously entertained of trying his hand on a similar work, to be called *Reekiana*. The plan had been anticipated by Mr. Chambers, then scarcely out of his teens, and the idea of *Reekiana* was abandoned by the great novelist. Sir Walter, however, was always kind and considerate to young and unknown authors, and with characteristic friendliness he not only abstained from interfering with Mr. Chambers's plan, but forwarded to him no less than sixteen pages of MSS. notes, which our author carefully and industriously wove in with his own reminiscences. The result was a work which charmed our fathers in their young days, and we ourselves are glad to welcome, after an interval of five-and-forty years, a revised edition of a book full of pleasant anecdotes, and rich in memorials of persons and scenes which for the most part have passed away.

We say "for the most part," for although the Edinburgh of 1869 is far from being the same as the Edinburgh of 1769, or even of 1819, yet the hand of the social reformer has not been laid so heavily upon "Modern Athens" as it has upon our southern metropolis. We have made clean sweeps at Charing-cross, in Cannon-street, in Finsbury, in Pimlico; but the High-street and the Canongate at Edinburgh, with their numerous "wynds," courts, and stairs, are standing where they were, while the coronets and other heraldic devices still visible over the doors of what now are mean and squalid tenements serve to remind us that less than a century ago these same dwellings were the abodes of courtly dames, who rustled up and down those very stairs in stiff silks and brocades, or danced in stately minuets with gallants who in early youth had taken part in the uprising of '45, and had ridden by the side of "Charles Edward" when he came to Edinburgh to claim the throne of his forefathers.

The fact is that when George III. came to the throne the Scottish metropolis was little more than a second-rate country town, not larger than several of our cathedral cities. It was a picturesque and old-fashioned town, sadly inconvenient and anything but pleasant in its odours; and it numbered, as Mr. Chambers tells us, some 70,000 inhabitants. It had no commerce to improve it, no Court to enliven it; the Palace of Holyrood stood empty and desolate; the lawyers, it is true, were there, and so were the University professors and a few other members of the professional classes; but apparently the city was reduced from its dreariness by one single circumstance—namely, that in the absence of railways the Scotch noblemen and gentlemen—the titled and untitled nobility—gave it the benefit of their presence in the winter season, when, to judge from Mr. Chambers's work, it was enlivened by frequent balls and, we fear we must add, by occasional duels. A stranger on entering the city would have seen its houses rising one upon the other, like castles in the air, and would have shared at one old and long street, in which grandeur was strangely mixed with wooden buildings of the most ordinary and primitive type; but he would have noticed a dense population, especially of the poorer classes, and his ear and his nose would have been alike offended by the din and the smells of the streets, while his hotel accommodation would have been of the poorest and sorriest description. But he would have found very little difference in the private houses of what we may call the upper ranks of the middle classes. Let us hear what Mr. Chambers tells us:—

"On being introduced into society our stranger might have discovered cause for content with his lodging on finding how poorly off were the first people of Edinburgh with respect to domestic accommodations. I can imagine him going to tea in Forrester's Wynd with Mr. Bruce, of Kennet,—a country gentleman and a lawyer, not long afterwards raised to the Bench, yet happy to live with his wife and children in a house of £15 rental, in a region of profound darkness and mystery, now no more. Had he got into familiar terms with the worthy lady of the mansion he might have ascertained that they had just three rooms and a kitchen; one room 'my lady's'—that is the parlour he was sitting in; another a consulting room for the gentleman; the third a bed-room. The children, with their maid, had beds laid down for them at night in their father's room; the housemaid slept under the kitchen dresser; and the one man-servant was turned at night out of the house to sleep. Had our friend chanced to get among trades-people he might have found Mr. Kerr, the eminent goldsmith in the Parliament-square, stowing his menage into a couple of small rooms above his booth-like shop, plastered against the walls of St. Giles's Church, the nursery and kitchen, however, being placed in a cellar under the level of the street where the children are said to have rotted off like sheep." A pleasant place, indeed, even for a visit in the winter season, and wonderfully different from the noble "new town" which shortly afterwards sprung into existence, with the fair suburbs which now form part of the metropolis. It is easy to hear that Henry Mackenzie (the author of *The Man of Feeling*), who died so lately as 1831, remembered shooting snipes, hares, and partridges where now stands St. Andrew's-square, and that the line of road now known as Prince's-street was a rough half-enclosed road called the "Lang Gait" or "Lang Dykes," the same along which Claverhouse marched with his troopers when he retired in disgust from the Convention, bent on raising the standard of revolt in the Highlands.

It was just a hundred years ago that those great changes were inaugurated which have made Edinburgh, on the whole, one of the fairest cities in the three kingdoms. But "as rank and wealth and fashion migrated to the new-built quarters, a mighty change passed over the old city,—" the Lord Justice-Clerk Tinwald's house, as Mr. Chambers says—"being possessed by a French teacher; Lord President Craigie's house by a roupinger's wife or sale-woman of old furniture; Lord Drummore's house left by a chairman for want of accommodation; and that which had been the house of the Duke of Douglas, at the Union, now possessed by a wheelwright.

Much of this gradual change has been going on under the eyes of Mr. Chambers, and he has faithfully recorded it. In 1820 he called on one of the Fergusons of Pitfour, in a floor, no one can tell in the Lawnmarket, and attended the book sale of a physician of high standing in the Mint Close. Later still, one of the Oliphants of Gask lived up a stair in Blackfriars Wynd, and as lately as 1832 our author tells us that he breakfasted in the Canongate, in a house afterwards used as a type-foundry, with Sir William Macleod Bannatyne, who talked familiarly of the levees of Lord Bute at his villa on the Abbey-hill.

And yet, with every drawback of bad ventilation, bad access, and bad drainage, the old town in bygone days must have been, after all, a pleasant sort of place. "Gentle and simple, living within the compass of a single close or even a single stair, knew and took an interest in each other. Acquaintances might be formed, not only Pyramus and Thisbe fashion, through party-walls, but from window to window, across alleys narrow enough in many cases to allow of hand coming to hand and lip to lip." If there was little of modern refinement and elegance, there was plenty of sociality of its kind; and the scenes in the streets at certain times of the day in certain seasons of the year must have been as various and motley in their character as anything which modern Dublin or modern London can produce.

But it is not only in his topographical but in his personal reminiscences that Mr. Robert Chambers is well worthy of a patient perusal. He remembers many persons of a generation senior to that of Sir Walter Scott; and, what is more, he can tell us plenty of anecdotes about them. He knew those who had enjoyed the friendship, or, at all events, the hospitality, of David Hume in James's-court, and more who remember Boswell residing in the same apartments, and the visit paid to him by Dr. Johnson before starting on his tour to the Hebrides. He was acquainted, apparently for many years, with Miss Innes of Stow, who, though she died so lately as 1839, was familiar with a lawyer who entered the Bar within eight years of the Restoration, and was counsel for the Earl of Argyll in 1681. He knew those who remembered Allan Ramsay the portrait painter, if not his father, Allan Ramsay the poet, so well known as the author of the *Gentle Shepherd*. As a young man, he dined in Chesselcourt, in the Canongate, with Miss Irving, a lady then upwards of 90, who, as a little child, had seen the officers of Charles Edward's army quartered in Holyrood, and had played with its colours, and whose grandniece sat at table dressed in satin and lace which had been worn by her aunt 70 years before at the Hunters' Ball in that palace. He knew those who remembered the old Countess of Stair, who died in 1759, having long reigned supreme in the most aristocratic society of Edinburgh. He knew those who frequented the concerts in St. Cecilia's-hall, for which Edinburgh was famous for a century, and who remembered the fair faces that were seen at those concerts, including Miss Murray of Lintrose, better known as the Flower of Strathmore—the lady on whom Burns wrote the song,—

"Blithe, blithe, and merry was she,
"Blithe was she but and ben;
"Blithe by the banks of Earn,
"And blithe in Glenturit glen."

Mr. Chambers says little about Robert Burns, and apparently knew few of those who saw Burns in the flesh; at all events, to judge from the index at the end of the volume, the name of Burns scarcely occurs. This is the more strange as the Ayrshire poet died only six years before our author was born. He tells us, however, of those who, when in their early days, used to travel to London by a stage coach which is described in an advertisement as "a new genteel two-end glass machine, hung on steel springs, exceeding light and easy, to go in ten days in summer and twelve days in winter." He tells us, in his chapter on Conviviality, how the writer of a *Tour in Scotland*, no further back than the year 1814, expresses his surprise on stepping into the Parliament House to find seated on the bench, and in all the gravity of his office, the very man with whom he had been spending the previous night in a "fierce debauch." The Judge, it may be added, was Lord Newton, the same of whom the story is told that a client called one day at his house at 4 o'clock and found him at dinner. Expressing his surprise, as he thought that his Lordship never dined till 5, he received for an answer from the servant that he was busy on his yesterday's dinner, which he had not finished yet! His convivial anecdotes of President Dundas of Arniston, father of Lord Melville, Jamie Balfour, the Spendthrift Club, the Boar Club, and the Oyster frolics in the Cowgate, will bear a second reading.

One of these convivial clubs, called "The Industrious," will serve to show how well a "canny Scot" knows how to combine business with pleasure, and especially with tippling, and also how far the forefathers of the present Edinians could carry the worship of Bacchus:—

"The Industrious' was a sort of joint-stock company, formed by a numerous set of porter-drinkers, who thought fit to club together towards the formation of a stock of that liquor, which they might partly profit by retailing, and partly by the opportunity thus afforded them of drinking their own peculiar tipple at the wholesale price. Their cellars were in the Royal Bank Close where they met every night at 8 o'clock. Each member paid at his entry £5, and monthly took his turn of the duty of superintending the general business of the company. But the curse of joint stock companies—negligence on the part of the managers—ultimately occasioned the ruin even of 'The Industrious.'"

The story of the abduction of Lady Grange and her forcible removal to two far-distant and almost uninhabited islands in succession, by order of her husband, has been told in Scottish tradition again and again; but Mr. Robert Chambers repeats the story with a minuteness of detail which invests it with the character of a romance, and proves, for the thousand time, that fact is more strange than fiction. Still, it strikes us as an astounding proof of the lawlessness of the times that a man who sat on the Scottish Bench as a Judge, and was at one time a friend of the Prince of Wales and a personal acquaintance of Lyttelton and Pope, should have dared to remove the mother of his children by force into a half-savage wilderness, under the plea of a "sequestration," and that little more than a century ago.

It is well known that Henry Brougham was born in Edinburgh, but as various doubts have from time to time been thrown on the place and the date of his birth, and on the name by which he was baptized, we may as well place before our readers, in Mr. Chambers's own words, the history of the connexion of the family of Brougham with the northern metropolis. He writes—

"The Edinburgh tradition on the subject ran that Henry Brougham, the younger of Brougham-hall, in the county of Cumberland, in consequence of a disappointment in love, came to Edinburgh for the diversion of his mind. Principal Robertson, to whom he bore a letter of introduction, recommended the young man to the care of his sister,—Mrs. Syme, the widow of the minister of Alloa, who occupied what was then considered a good and spacious house at the head of the Cowgate, strictly speaking the third floor of the house now marked as No. 8—a house desirable from its having an extraordinary space in front. Here it would appear that Mr. Brougham speedily consoled himself for his former disappointment by falling in love with Eleanora, the daughter of Mrs. Syme, and a marriage, probably a hurried one, soon united the young pair. They set up for themselves at Whitsuntide, 1778, in an upper floor of a house in the then newly-built St. Andrew's-square, where, in the ensuing September, their eldest son, charged with so illustrious a destiny, first saw the light. The house is now marked No. 21, and its back windows command a fine view of the Firth of Forth and the Fife-hills. The registration of the child's birth in the formal entry stands as follows:—'Wednesday, 30th of September 1778.—Henry Brougham, Esq. Parish of St. Gilles (sic,) and Elcanora Syme, his spouse, a son born the 19th current, named Henry Peter. Witness—Mr. Archibald Hope, Royal Bank, and Principal Robertson.'"

Mr. Chambers tells us that eventually Mr. Brougham settled permanently in Edinburgh, occupying a handsome house in George-street. He was never supposed to be a man of more than very ordinary talents; but his deficiencies were more than made up by his wife, who is still remembered, both in Edinburgh and elsewhere, as a person of uncommon mental gifts. She lived (though Mr. Chambers omits to say so) long enough to see her son seated on the woolsack of England, being upwards of ninety at the time of her death. The strange contrast between Mr. and Mrs. Brougham, as we are reminded by our author, drew the attention of Edinburgh society to the pair, and was made the subject of a gentle satiric sketch in Henry Mackenzie's *Lounger*, No. 45. This number was published in December, 1785, but having been immediately suppressed it is now unattainable, though we suppose a copy is to be found in the British Museum.

Mr. Chambers is perhaps at his best in his chapters on "the Parliament House" and "Justices in bygone times," in the course of which he tells us many characteristic anecdotes of such Scottish worthies as Lord Gardenstone, Lord President Forbes, Lord Clerk, Lord Pitfour (better known as Mr. Fergusson), and Lockhart of Covington—who thought himself a fortunate man in making a thousand a year before he was promoted, when well advanced in life, to the bench as Lord Covington—Lord Kames, Lord Hailes, Lord President Dundas, Lord Monboddo, &c. We cannot say that his sketches tend to raise our admiration of the judicial ermine in the last century in respect of its purity, whatever we may think of its wit. Lord President Forbes himself, says Mr. Chambers, did not attempt to conceal his views as to the honesty, or rather the dishonesty of his brethren, for his favourite toast used to be, "Here's to such of the Judges as don't deserve the gallows." It may be added that before the Restoration bribery was openly adopted as a means of influencing the decisions of the Bench, and that even at a latter date the Judges allowed themselves to be tampered with by the private solicitations of powerful persons, and that decisions too often went in favour of the man of most personal or family influence. This is shown by the following anecdote, which is well worth being recorded here:—

"A Scotch gentleman having entreated the Earl of Rochester to speak to the Duke of Lauderdale upon the account of business that seemed to be supported by a clear and undoubted right, his Lordship very obligingly promised to do his utmost endeavours to engage the Duke to stand his friend in a concern so just and reasonable as his was; and accordingly, having conferred with his Grace about the matter, the Duke made him this very odd return—that, though he questioned not the right of the gentleman he recommended to him, yet he could not promise him a helping hand, and far less success in his business, if he knew not first the man, whom, perhaps, his Lordship had some reason to conceal, 'because,' said to the Earl, 'if your Lordship were as well acquainted with the customs of Scotland as I am, you had undoubtedly known this among others, "*shoie me the man*, and I will show you the law;" giving him to understand that the law in Scotland could protect no man if either his purse were empty or his adversaries great men, or supported by the great and powerful."

At a later date this habit of tampering with the purity of the judicial ermine assumed various forms. These are duly chronicled by Mr. Chambers, who tells us how Lord Harcase came down from the bench where he sat as a Judge, put on his barrister's gown, and pleaded for his son-in-law—most effectively, of course—: and how the system arose of each Judge having among those who practised before him his court a "*pet*," "*protegé*," or "*pet*"—that is, "*pet*" generally some young relative—through whom it was understood that he could be favourably approached. As Wilkes says in his *North Briton*, No. 20, "It frequently happens that, if there are 'pats' employed on each side the Judges differ, and the greatest interest—that is, the longest purse—is sure to carry the day." Such stories, however, happily are now only matters of history; the spots which sullied the garments of Scottish justice are long since fairly washed out; and, as Mr. Chambers says, the old proverb, "Show me the man and I will show you the law," is as fairly out of date to the north of the Tweed as it is in the Courts of Westminster-hall.

** Traditions of Edinburgh.* By Robert Chambers. W. and R. Chambers. London and Edinburgh. 1869.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	...	2s. 1/4d.	Per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	2s. 1.8d.	do.
,, 3	do.	2s. 1/16d.	do.
,, 2	do.	2s.	do.
,, 1	do.	1s. 11 15/16d.	do.
On demand	...	1s. 11 7.8d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Calcutta	do.	1s. 11 3.4d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11 3.4d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the usual terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 11th February 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,825.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.

LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.

6 months' sight	Exchange.		Per Rupee.
	at 2s. 5 16d.		per Rupee.
4 ,,	at 2s. 3 16d.		,,
3 ,,	at 2s. 1.8d.		,,
2 ,,	at 2s. 1 16d.		,,
1 ,,	at 2s.		,,
On demand	at 1s. 11 15 16d.		,,
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 11 3.4d.		,,
Circular Notes	at 1s. 11 13 16d.		,,

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum

6	ditto	4	ditto.
12	ditto	6	ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted by the latter under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,370,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

S. L. Acland, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
H. Somerville, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.

The London Asiatic and American Company (Limited) 1st October 1867.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

VALENTINE'S DAY IS APPROACHING.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA" ON THE 7TH INSTANT.

	Rs. as.
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for January	2 12
Hart's Annual Army List for 1869	15 12
The Year Book of Photography for 1868	0 12
British Journal of Photography Almanac, 1869	0 12
The London Journal, Vol. 48. July-Dec. '68	3 8
The Church of England Magazine, Vol. 65. Ditto	4 8
Ruff's Guide to the Turf—winter edition	2 12
Somerville's Molecular and Microscopical Science, 2 vols	15 12
The Great Parliamentary Bore. By Major Evans Bell	3 12
Chevreuil on Colours. New edition	3 12
Stern's The Captive Missionary	15 12
Lessons of Middle Age. (Cheap edn.)	2 12
Hayes' Castaway in the cold	4 8
Smith's Studies for Pictures	3 12
Sir Martineau's Biographical Sketches	6 8
Cullerier's Atlas of Venereal Diseases	56 4
Tom Hood's A Golden Heart	1 8
Silver on Diseases of the Rectum and Anus. New edn.	3 12
Quain on Diseases of the Rectum	5 12
Harley on Diabetes	1 14
Clayton's The Sunny South	11 4
The Lady's Equestrian Guide	6 4
Holtzapfell's Turning and Mechanical Manipulation, 3 vols.	37 8
Hurst's Architectural Surveyor's Handbook	3 12
Boosey's Flute Tutor	0 12
Westropp's Normal Singer	0 12
Garcia's Art of Singing	7 8
Hatton's Singing Method, 2 parts. Each	3 0
Church Services, with Hymns Ancient and Modern. Ivory covers, monograms, rims, and lock cases. Rs. 15 and	17 8
New Play Book.—Robert the Devil	0 8
Play Books.—Cool as a Cucumber; Little Toddlekins; Game of Speculation; Rough Diamond; Woodcock's little nest.—Each	0 8
Seamen's Wages Books, for Crews of 42, 48, and 54 men	Rs. 4, 4½ and 5 0
Ship's Log Books	Rs. 4½, Rs. 9, and 18 8

NEW GERMAN NOVELS.

Humoresken, 2 vols.	3
Eines Audern Frau	3

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Song.—Wait for the Turn of the Tide	1 8
——Dear Old Land I'm leaving	1 8
——The Tinkling of the Bell	1 8
——The Snow Lies White	1 8
——The Fear of Home	1 8
——My Sunny Gascon Shore	1 8
——The Legend of the Rose	2 0
——Darling through Good Report	0
——God bless our Sailor Prince	1 8
——God bless the Prince of Wales	1 8
——What are the Wild Waves saying? (Duet)	2 0
Lancers.—Ascot Castle	2 0
Quadrilles.—L'Enfant and Royal Navy.—Each	2 0
Waltzes.—Cecile	2 0
Polka.—Earl Percy; Encore; Velocipede; and Fiery Steed.—Each	1 8

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE 15TH INSTANT.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

The Tomahawk. Vol. III.	Rs. 6 12
Jomini's Art of War. New edition	6 12
Burgh's The Indicator Diagram	5 12
Laxton's Builder's Price Book for 1869	3 0
Ritchie's British Senators	3 0
Miss Braddon's Ralph the Bailiff	4 8
Geoffrey the Knight. Illustrated by Doré	3 0
The Young Pilgrim: or, the Giant Killer. Each	0
Booth's Another England	5 12
Pictorial Aspects and Unchanged Truths	2 12
Tinsley's Magazine, Vol. III.—July to December	6 0
English Photographs by an American	0
Carroll's Phantasmagoria and other poems	4 8
Noel's Beauties and other poems	4 8
Baron Munchausen. Illustrated Edn.	2 0
Pulleyn's Origin and Inventions	2 12
Life of Nelson, Cr. 8vo. Illustrated	2 12
Punch, Vol.—July to December	6 8
Sabine on the Electric Telegraph (Weale's Series.)	2
Campbell's Napoleon at Fontainbleau and Elba	9 2
My Sunday Companion. By Mrs. Hawtrey	2 12
Jones's Treasures of the Earth	2 12
Mrs. Beeton's Book of Household Management. New edn.	5 12
The Gun, Rod, and Saddle. By "Chique"	5 12
Head's the Royal Engineer	5 12
Lytton's Orval; or the Fool of Time	6 12
Emanuel's Diamonds and Precious Stones. New edn.	4 8
Neil's How to Conduct Public Meetings	1 8
The Royal Elizabethan Book of Fate	3 12
Smith's Manual of Surgery	9 0
——Law of Contracts	10 0
Treatment of our Domestic Dogs	1 14
The Gentleman's Magazine, vol. I. New Series	5 4
Todhunter's Algebra	3 12
Colenso's Arithmetic, Rs. 3. Key to ditto	3 12
Miss Braddon's Novels, 12 vols.—Each	1 8
St. Paul's Magazine, vols. II and III.—Each	5 12
Home Book of Pleasure and Instruction for young ladies	3 12
Habits of Good Society	2 12
Spohr's Violin Instructor	20 0
The Flying Scud	1 8
Macnamara's Diseases of the Eye	9 8
Beveridge's History of India, 3 vols	40 0
Henry Lawrence's Lectures	8 12
Ross's How to Train young eyes and ears	1 2
Anderson on Skin Diseases	5 12
Campbell's the Old Forest Ranger	3 12
The Illustrated Photographic Almanac for 1869	0 12
Boosey's English Concertina Tutor	0 12
Boosey and Chappell's Music Books for the English Concertina, in great variety, at Rs. 1-2 as. and	0 12
New Play Book.—The Frightful Hair	0 8
Under Two Flags. Rs. 2 and Rs. 3	3 12

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Song.—Call her back and Kiss her	1 8
——The little Diamond Dew Drop	1 8
——Children's Voices. By Claribel	2 0
——Stars the Night Adorning	1 8
——Peacefully Slumbering	1 8
——The Blind Girl to her Harp	1 8
Quadrilles.—Bon Jour; and Rossini.—Each	1 8
——We wont go home till morning	2 0
Waltzes.—Beatrice; Rosa; Annette; Visionen; and Corpsball Tauze.—Each	2 0

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS OF INDIA.
Nos. 38, 56, 90, 73, and 75.—Each | 3 0

FOLDING SCALES, OF VARIOUS SIZES.
FABER'S ARTIST'S PENCILS, IN VARIETY.
CARTE DE-VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS—VARIOUS.
Bombay, 8th February, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.
Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ¼ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.
To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Order for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.
This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.
As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.
2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.
3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.
KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.
Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FRESH! FRESH!! GIG or DOG CART HARNESS, just imported by Overland Mail.
H. R. Baxter begs to inform his patrons and the public of the fresh receipt of an Invoice of the above on everlasting plates.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Steel Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—At a Meeting of the Bombay Bench of Justices, on the 22nd ultimo, Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, remarked as follows:—
"He had now 700 Kerosine Lamps" (referring to our Lamps) "and by and bye they would have more." He also said that "when the Municipality had more Kerosine Lamps on hand they "could intimate to the Gas Company to take their burning materials out of the Municipality's Lamps, for the Municipality "could supply themselves from Kerosine."
The above very valuable testimony as to the advantages of Kerosine over Gas, or any Oil extant, has been corroborated by other Municipalities we have supplied with Lamps during the past year.
The Commissary General of the Army has also reported favourably upon these Lamps for Barrack lighting.
In fact for any out-door lighting where a light is required, that neither wind or rain effects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c. this Lamp is invaluable. The cost of maintaining these Lights is less than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and very much less than Gas.
Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, who have large shipments of Kerosine Oil Street Lamps in progress, both Overland and via the Cape.
FARNHAM & Co.
2, Apollo Street, Bombay, 1st January 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT
TO MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India: Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

AMONTILLADO, a choice after-dinner Wine.
BRAUNBERGER, a fragrant dessert Wine.
CLARETS, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.
CHAMBERTIN, the elite of Burgundies.
CURACOA, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
CHABLIS, the Wine to be served with Fish.
DUBOIS BRANDY, after-dinner Liqueur.
DRY and Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
EAST INDIA MADEIRA, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling NONPAREIL and other HOCKS, specially prepared for India.
GIN, best London distilled, dry and soft.
GENEVA, best Dutch.
HOCHHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
INVALIDS' PORT, really and truly splendid Wine.
JOHANNISBERGER, a rècherchè Cabinet Wine.
LIEBFRAUMILCH, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
MOSELLE NONPAREIL, the finest sparkling, brilliant condition.
MARSALA, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
MACON, cheap quality dinner Burgundy.
NUITS, a dinner Burgundy, medium quality.
ORANGE BITTERS, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
PORTS of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

RUM, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
RUDESHEIMER, full bodied dinner Hock.
SAUTERNE, delicate and fine flavoured.
TRAMINER FORRER, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms.)

Very old and choice pale COGNACS to medium quality.
WHISKY, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
XERES WINES, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
YQUEM SAUTERNE, shipped to order.
ZARA MARASCHINO DI, a choice Liqueur.

NOTICE.
Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being Wine Merchants in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms—Trades on orders of 20 dozens, are equal to growers' quotations, and in like manner, we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we ask a trial order, and solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.
Traders indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine, (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own Names branded on the Corks if desired.

WE TAKE SHIPPING ORDERS FOR WINES IN WOOD:
CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. RETAIL—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS. Agencies—PARIS—PAU—BAGNERES DE BIGORRE—BAGNERES DE LUCHON—CANNES—NIC